Board of Trade Journal

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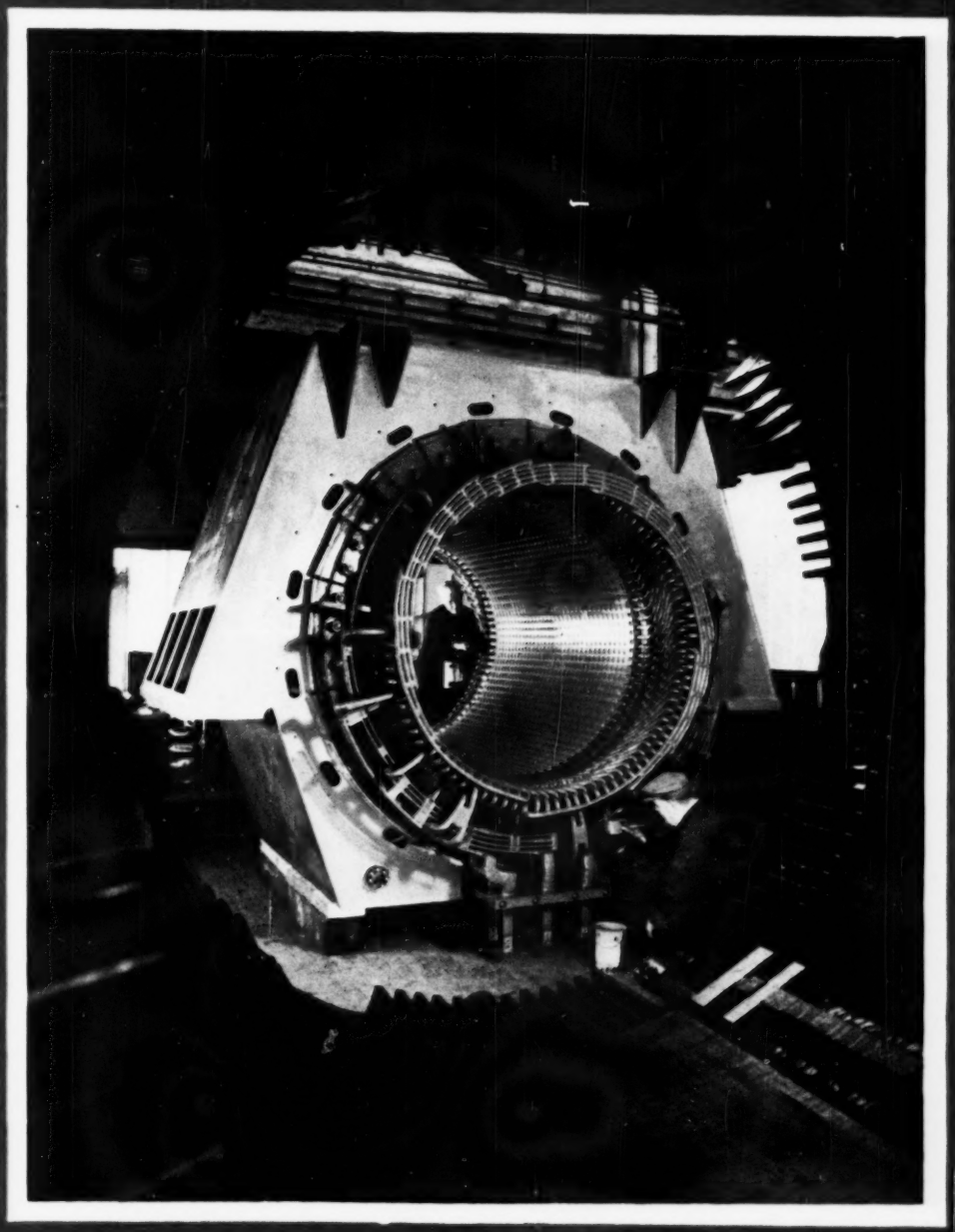

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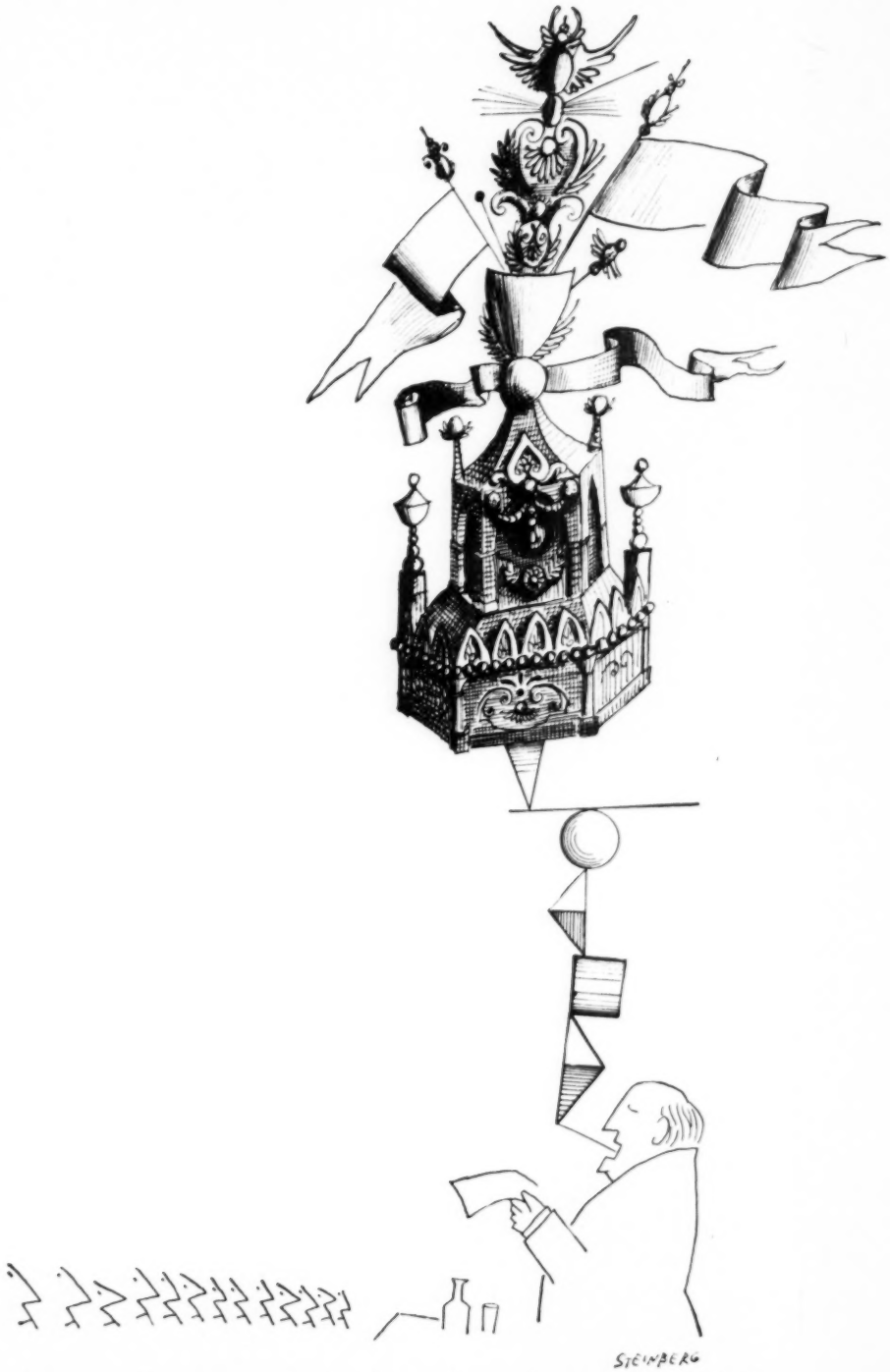

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Board of Trade Journal

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Research and Industry – 3. Exploitation of science for industry 823
Visit of USSR Minister of Foreign Trade 827
Mr. Heath to visit Scotland 827
New products and techniques in industry 827
Visit of Finnish trade mission 827
EFTA Bulletin for March 827
Mr. du Cann reviews his visit to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco 827
Economic report, National Income and Balance of Payments 828
Change of address of Official Receiver, Stoke-on-Trent 830
Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958 830
Applications for temporary exemption from duty 831
Imports of orange juice from the Dollar Area 831
Application for renewal of drawback scheme on creped paper 831
Marking of imported umbrellas and imported umbrella parts 831
New Books 832
The economy: selected indicators 833
World trade and industrial production in 1963 834
Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports 837
Increase in visitors from US and Europe 841
Registrations of British and foreign films 841
The motor trades in 1962 842
Capital expenditure in transport and the motor trades 846
Wholesale price indices 847
Retail Sales in February 850
Hire-purchase business in February 852
Turnover of the catering trades in February 854
Textile statistics 855
Sales by wholesale textile houses in February 855
Government surplus sales by auction 857
Marking of imported electric incandescent lamps 858
Dealers in Securities 858
The British Fair at Barcelona was 'fantástico' 860
100 exhibitors at LV Fair 863
British packaging display in Amsterdam 863
British tools to be exhibited in Detroit 863
British wool fabrics win 49 gold medals in US 863
Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements 863
The boom in Canada 864

Trade and Financial Arrangements
Switzerland and the Republic of Togo. Rwanda and Switzerland. Norway and East Germany. Bulgaria and Norway. Republic of Mauritania and Spain. Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Morocco and India. Morocco and Japan. Registration of trade marks in Afghanistan 865
Information for exporters 866
Export tours of UK businessmen 870

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries
Australia: Tariff changes. Tariff Board inquiries. Revision of Customs By-laws. Decisions on tariff classifications 876
Benelux: Renewal of trade agreements 886
Canada: 'Made in Canada' rulings 872
Chile: Amendment to customs tariff 872
Colombia: Fertilizing materials 872
Ecuador: Amendment to notice on Import List change 875
European Economic Community: Common agricultural policy – milk and milk products, beef and veal and rice markets. Tariffs in the EEC. Translations of EEC Regulations 886
Guinea, Republic of: Customs duty changes 880
India: Import trade control April 1964-March 1965 878
Irish Republic: Customs tariff amendments 884
Italy: Duties on imports of pig-iron from non-EEC countries 884
Lebanon: Duty on sugar raised. Gifts for distribution to the poor 882
Malaysia (Sarawak): Prohibition of imports 878
New Zealand: Customs tariff review on certain machinery 878
Norway: Tariff amendments 886
Peru: Increases in customs duty 875
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique): Liquidation of Indian assets 879
Sierra Leone: Exemptions from import duty 880
South Africa, Republic of: Import control. Customs tariff changes; Imposition of ordinary dumping duty. Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes 881
Southern Rhodesia; Application for increase in duty. Import control 879
Spain: Opening of global quotas 884
United States: Tariff rate quota for fish. Deceptive price representations – hosiery industry. Specifications for hydraulic brake fluids 872
Uruguay: Amendments to import lists 875
British commercial representatives in Canada and Malaysia 872
British trade correspondent in Tasmania 877
British trade correspondent in Gambia 880
Index to Statistics published regularly 888

Front cover photograph

Workmen putting the finishing touches to a stator prior to its recent shipment to India from the Rugby Works of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. The stator is for one of two 20,000 kVA generators supplied by Heavy Plant Division of AEI for an extension to the transformer test area at the Bhopal factory of Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd. Each generator is rated 20,000 kVA at 11,000 volts, 1,000 rev/min, 50 c/s, zero lag/zero lead power factor and is water cooled, with an air/water heat exchanger mounted on top of the stator frame.

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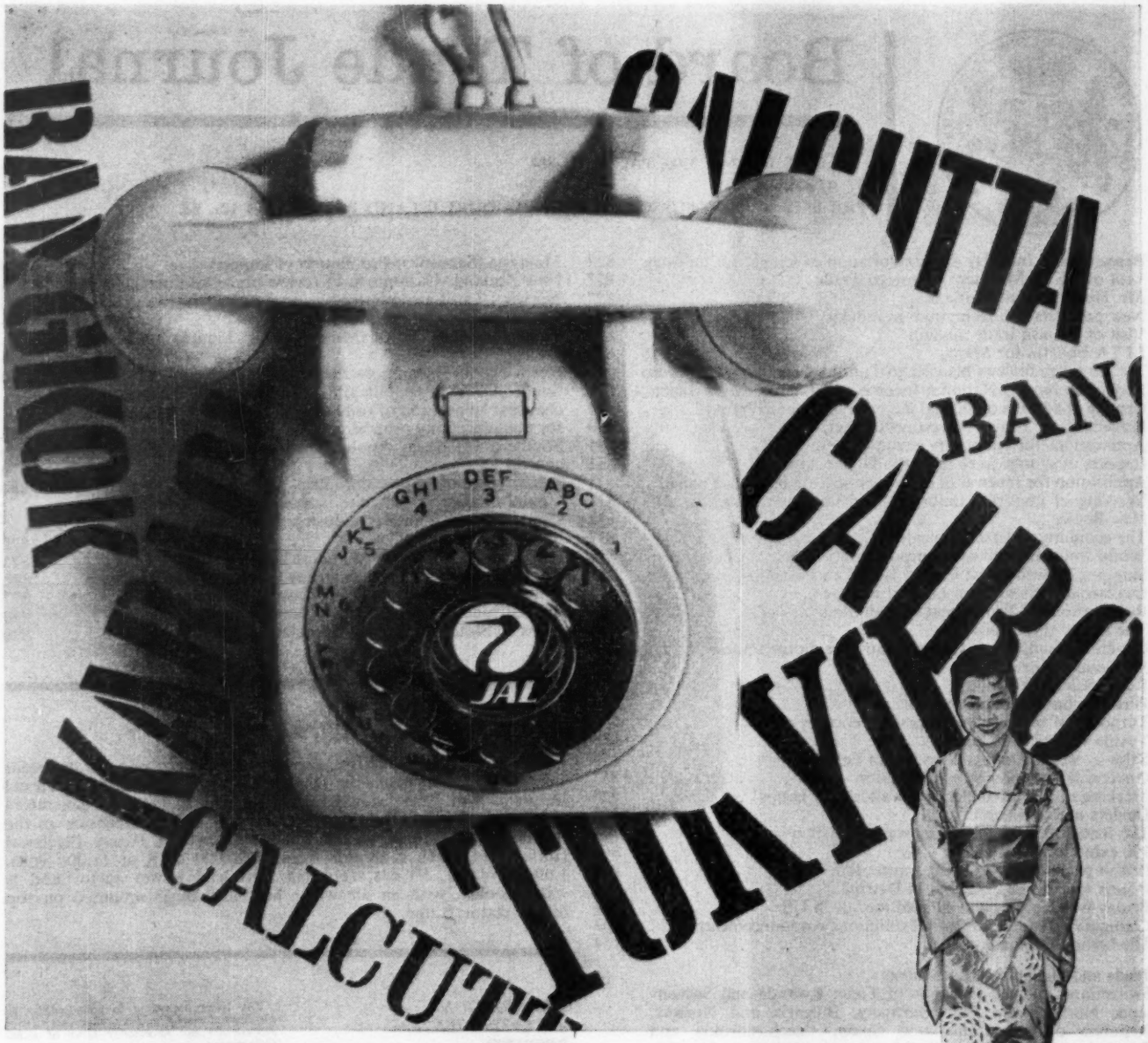

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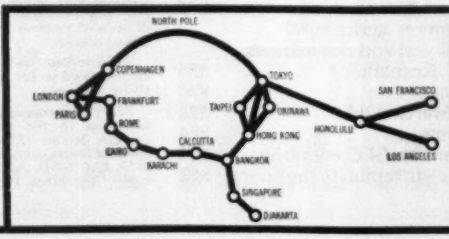

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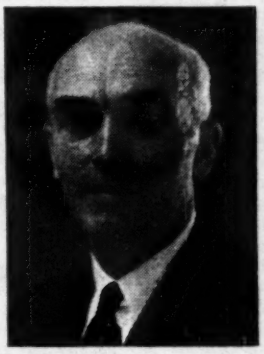
RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY (3)

Exploitation of science for industry

BY SIR CHARLES GOODEVE, O.B.E., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS, DIRECTOR OF BRITISH IRON & STEEL ASSOCIATION.

This is the third of a series of articles dealing with research and industry. The writers will cover the Government's contribution as well as outlining the research undertaken by representative trade associations and individual companies.



THE ANNUAL INVESTMENT of British industry in the Research Associations by direct subscription is over £5 million, supplemented by about £2 million for special contracts or sponsored research at the request of individual firms or groups of firms. The magnitude of these figures gives a good measure of industrial confidence in the work of Research Associations. Overall figures for 1963 are not available, but it is known that expansion of the industrial investment continues. Taking account, therefore, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research grant to the Research Associations averaging nearly 25 per cent, the total annual income of the Research Associations will be over £10 million for 1963.

Historically the work of the Research Associations stems from the incentive given to industry by Government, almost 50 years ago, to promote co-operative scientific research and development between companies in the same industry. By raising a minimum sum for co-operative research – the size of this sum being largely determined by the size of the industry and its national importance – an industry can initiate a Research Association which becomes eligible for a Government Grant.

At the present time the 51 grant-aided Research Associations, employing about 2,000 qualified scientists and engineers, serve over 60 per cent of manufacturing industry with laboratories in the main industrial centres of Britain. The Research Associations serve many individual sectors of industry, but the overall pattern shows a collaborative network serving seven main sectors of industry: metals, food, engineering, textiles, materials, energy and consumer goods (see foot of page 826). In addition there are two Associations which provide a special service for the whole of industry – The National Institute of Industrial Psychology and ASLIB.

The siting of the Research Association main or branch laboratories, as will be seen from the map on page 824, follows the concentration of industry. About one-half of the Associations are situated within 25 miles of the centre of London, whilst many of the remainder have laboratories in the Midlands, North Midlands or North West. The geographical proximity of, for example, the Wool Research Association at Leeds, the Cotton Silk and Man Made Fibres Research Association at Manchester, the Ship Research Association at Wallsend and the British Iron and Steel Research Association laboratories at Sheffield, Swansea and Normanby to the relevant industries, plays a vital part in the successful interpretation of technical innovation to member firms.

The terms of reference of most Research Associations, if one may so call the Articles of Association, refer both to the promotion of scientific work and to the improvement of processes, materials and design for the appropriate industries.

The scope of the work encompassed by these terms of reference may perhaps best be understood by giving a selection of examples of both the development of new processes and materials, and long-term research. For simplicity the illustrations given are taken to represent the seven industrial divisions shown in the table, but they do not attempt to cover the work of all Research Associations.

Development of new processes and materials

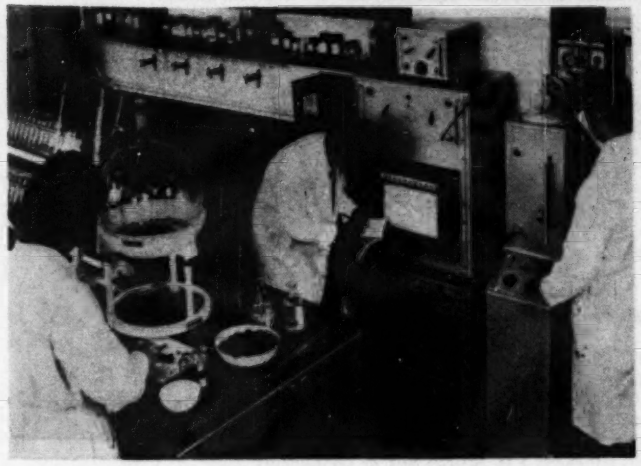
The development of new processes and materials is a regular feature of the work of all Research Associations. It is, in fact, here that the Research Associations play a specially significant rôle. Equipped with a body of specialized knowledge, equipment and man-power, and ready with a flow of information from widespread sources, including the universities, Government and industrial laboratories at home and overseas, the Research Associations can effectively interpret new discoveries through their intimate association with industry.

In the energy group of Research Associations the Electrical Research Association has made a significant contribution in its development of an electrical discharge detector. Failure of electrical insulators can be disastrous whether on a power system or a domestic appliance. Such failures are often due to voids in the insulating material in which electrical discharges occur when voltage is applied. These discharges may not result in immediate breakdown of the insulation, but the effects are cumulative due to progressive electro-chemical deterioration. The Electrical

SITING OF THE RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS MAIN OR BRANCH LABORATORIES

○ = H.Q. and main laboratories.

× = Branch laboratories or office.



Equipment used by the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association for the identification of constituents of fat in the cocoa bean and for the determination of the quality of fat used for chocolate making.

Research Association has developed a discharge detector which identified the onset of a discharge, and over 500 are now used in industry all over the world for testing cables, capacitors, coils and insulators for transformers and overhead lines.

The Chorleywood Bread Process is perhaps one of the most striking achievements of the Research Associations serving the food industry. The British Baking Industries' Research Association, which was responsible for this work, combines most effectively long-term basic research into the fundamentals of bread-making, biscuit-making and cake-making with studies of process development in each of these industries. The automatic bread-baking process arose from an interpretation and realization of the chemical reactions taking place in the bulk fermentation of the dough in bread-making which enabled a reduction in the time of this operation from three hours to a few minutes, without loss in quality of the final product. The manufacture of full-scale plant to utilize this discovery has been undertaken by a number of firms, including George Tweedy & Co. Ltd., J. C. Custance & Co. Ltd., and G. & R. Gilbert Ltd., in collaboration with the Research Association. The plant is already installed in about 10-12 per cent of the bakeries in this country and in many places overseas.

The Rubber and Plastics' Research Association, which comes in the materials group of Research Associations, has, since work started on the project in 1959, developed for commercial exploitation the use of a bed of fluidized particles as a heating medium for the continuous vulcanizing of rubber extrusions. Fawcett Preston & Co. Ltd., are licensed by the Association to manufacture fluid bed equipment, and the Research Association grants separate licences to manufacturers processing rubber. The horizontal fluid bed is now in use in several companies, and the Research Association's investigations have turned to the use of the vertical bed which may be applicable to cable vulcanization.

Most Research Associations expect their industries to carry development work to its final stages. In an increasing number of large-scale projects, however, because of the amount of risk capital involved, an industrial consortium is formed of which the Research Association, by providing the technical know-how, becomes an integral part.

Two current developments in the textile Research Associations are relevant here. The first involves the commercial development, after six years' research and development in the British Launderers' Research Association, of a full-size machine for the continuous washing, rinsing and finishing of individual articles in a laundry. The firm undertaking the production of this machine is J. Stone & Co. (Deptford) Ltd., a member of the Stone Platt group of companies. The second project which involves the same Research Association, the National Research Development Corporation and Short Bros. & Harland Ltd., is designed to lead to the auto-racking and packing of laundry work.

The publicity given recently to the new £2·4 million project for automatic control of the 80-inch hot strip mill of the Steel Company of Wales calls attention to a similar type of development in a Research Association, this time in the metals group of Associations. An essential feature of the automatic gauge control system to be used in the conversion of the strip mill is the Davy United/British Iron and Steel Research Association gaugemeter principle. This method of strip control was evolved and patented by the British Iron and Steel Research Association. It was then licensed to Davy and United Instruments Ltd., who have been responsible for its use in full-scale production.

It is, however, possible for a Research Association to carry development through to the final stage of production. This is a new method of operation for a Research Association, and it is interesting to note that much of the current sponsored work undertaken by the Production Engineering Research Association is of this character. Electro-chemical machining provides an example of a new technique which, in the search for new ideas in engineering to increase production and to reduce costs, must be evaluated at an early stage in development. In parallel with a basic study of the electro-chemical machining process the Production Engineering Research Association is using its facilities for the manufacture and development of prototype and production equipment to carry out feasibility studies on behalf of member firms.

Much existing scientific and technical knowledge awaits the right sort of interpretation to industry. For example, the initiative of the British Leather Research Association has recently led to an important development likely to improve to a significant degree the market for suede garments. This market obviously depends to a considerable extent on a satisfactory cleaning service. A collaborative study made by the Leather Research Association with dry cleaners and tanners has resulted in the successful exploitation of known techniques, and already one major dry cleaning firm now accepts suede garments for cleaning. Previously the same firm refused to undertake this service for the consumer because of the highly variable effects of cleaning agents on leather.

No description of Research Association work would be complete without a reference to the two patent holding companies which have been set up by the British Coal Utilization Research Association and the Electrical Research Association, and the development company set up by the Cotton Silk and Man Made Fibres' Association to take responsibility for seeing that research results are used as quickly as possible.

Shirley Developments Limited was established by the Cotton Silk and Man Made Fibres Research Association as a limited company in 1951 with shareholders representing the three main sections of the textile industry – spinning, weaving and finishing. The company is thus not controlled by the Research Association, but by members of the industry. The company operates under a legal agreement that gives it exclusive right to those inventions listed in a schedule to the agreement. The Research Association is not legally bound to hand over every invention it is offered, nor is the company bound to accept every invention it is offered. Shirley Developments Ltd. pays handsome royalties to the Research Association which vary according to the way the invention is to be exploited.

Looking further ahead

Long-term research is an essential feature of a Research Association's work if it is to help its industry retain its competitive position in ten or even twenty years' time. Such fundamental investigations have two important advantages when carried out

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THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

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in a Research Association: they are subjected to widespread criticism and advice and they are chosen by personnel whose intimate knowledge of an industry ensures the selection of problems of economic importance.

It is in this field of activity that several of the projects in the Food Research Associations should be highlighted. Investigations of the constituents of both the cocoa bean and of the proteins in the wheat grain carried out at the British Food Manufacturing Industries' Research Association and in the Research Association of British Flour-millers respectively, have made important contributions to processes in the confectionery industry and in the flour-milling industry.

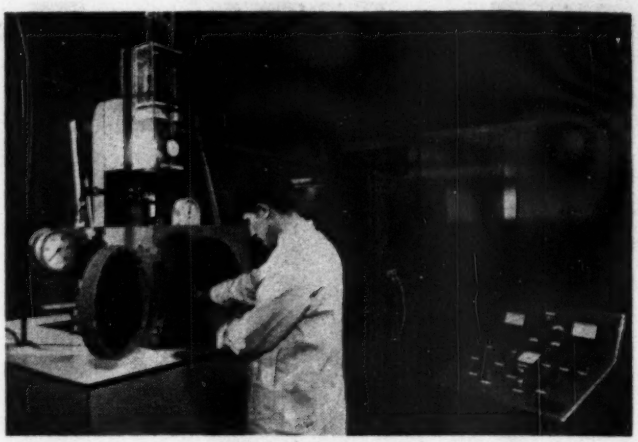
Similarly, a five-year-old project at the British Ceramic Research Association concerned with special ceramics has evolved round the demand for new materials in mechanical, nuclear and communications engineering. The first fruits of this work may be seen in the development of silicon nitride for experimental components such as rocket nozzles and reactor test rigs.

Some of the most highly technical research carried out in the Research Associations has long-term social implications. As for example, the assistance rendered to medical research by the British Ceramic Research Association in the construction of the recently announced sterile unit at the Fulham Hospital which has been designed to provide a new centre for the treatment of cancer. This unit has given a first opportunity to use experimentally a new flexible adhesive developed by the Research Association to seal wall tiles in such a manner that the breeding of bacteria through the collection of dust or dirt particles is avoided. In addition, an easily washable, grouting material has been used, although this is not yet commercially available.

Committee of Directors of Research Associations

In conclusion it may be useful to define the functions of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations which has, since 1945, provided a forum for the exchange of ideas by Directors.

The Committee of Directors of Research Associations acts as the executive body for joint action on technical and policy matters for all of its members. It also provides a means of fostering close working collaboration between the Research Associations, with like and unlike industrial interests.



PERA universal electrochemical machine.

Recent developments include the setting up of an Industrial Automation Group and a Working Party on Ergonomics. The aim of the former is the acceleration of automatic process control in the industries served by Research Associations. Ergonomics is an essential feature in good engineering design, and the latter group aims to build up a team of experts from the Research Associations to initiate in the first place an intensive training programme. Both of these working parties depend for their success on the deployment of expertize already collected in the Research Associations, and it is in such collaborative work that the Committee of Directors of Research Associations can play a particularly valuable part.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

FOOD

British Baking Industries Research Association.
British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association.
Research Association of British Flour-Millers.
British Industrial Biological Research Association.
Fruit & Vegetable Canning & Quick Freezing Research Association.

TEXTILES

British Jute Trade Research Association.
British Hat and Allied Felt Makers Research Association.
British Launderers Research Association.
Cotton, Silk and Man Made Fibres Research Association.
Hosiery & Allied Trades Research Association.
Linen Industry Research Association.
Wool Industries Research Association.
Lace Research Association.

ENGINEERING

British Hydromechanics Research Association.
British Scientific Instrument Research Association.
British Ship Research Association.
Heating and Ventilating Research Association.
Machine Tool Industry Research Association.
Motor Industry Research Association.
Production Enginering Research Association of Great Britain.
Civil Engineering Research Association.
Water Research Association.
File Research Council.

METALS

The Spring Manufacturers Research Association.
British Cast Iron Research Association.
British Iron & Steel Research Association.
British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association.
British Steel Castings Research Association.
British Welding Research Association.
The Drop Forging Research Association

MATERIALS*

British Ceramic Research Association.
British Glass Industry Research Association.
Chalk Lime and Allied Industries Research Association.
The Gelatine & Glue Research Association.
Research Association of British Paint, Colour & Varnish Manufacturers.
Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain.
Coal Tar Research Association.
Timber Research & Development Association.
Whiting and Industrial Powders Research Association.

ENERGY

British Coal Utilisation Research Association.
British Coke Research Association.
Electrical Research Association.

CONSUMER GOODS

Cutlery and Allied Trades Research Association.
Shoe & Allied Trades Research Association.
British Brush Manufacturers Research Association.
British Paper & Board Industry Research Association.
Printing, Packaging & Allied Trades Research Association.
Furniture Industry Research Association.
British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association.

INFORMATION AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ASLIB
National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

*Some of the Research Associations listed under 'Materials' deal also with consumer goods and *vice versa*.

Visit of USSR Minister of Foreign Trade

MR. N. S. PATOLICHEV, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, has accepted the invitation of H.M. Government to visit the United Kingdom from April 14-24, 1964. Mr Patolichev will have discussions with Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, about the renewal of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement which expires at the end of June.

During his stay Mr. Patolichev will tour Scotland and visit industrial establishments in the North-east, Birmingham, Stafford and Grimsby.

Note:

Mr. F. J. Erroll, then President of the Board of Trade during his visit to Russia from September 9-20, 1963, invited Mr. Patolichev to visit the United Kingdom early in 1964 for discussions on the renewal of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. The present Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement was signed in Moscow on May 24, 1959, by the then President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles, and Mr. N. S. Patolichev, Soviet Minister Foreign Trade.

The Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons on February 18 that a new trade agreement would be negotiated during the 'next few months' and that increased outlets for British exporters would be sought.

Trade figures for the past five years are:

	£'s thousands				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
United Kingdom imports	63,088	74,937	85,033	84,154	90,961
United Kingdom exports and re-exports	34,841	53,339	69,482	57,485	63,781

Mr. Heath to visit Scotland

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was expected to visit Aberdeen, Glasgow and Hawick on April 17 and 18. On April 17 he was due to have discussions in Glasgow with the Scottish Board for Industry and the Scottish Trades Union Congress, and to meet a deputation from Stranraer Town Council. In the evening he was due to dine with the Scottish Council of the Federation of British Industries.

The Secretary of State was expected to open the new extension of Pringles of Scotland Ltd. in Hawick and subsequently meet members of the Eastern Borders Development Association, on April 18.

New products and techniques in industry

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, has accepted the invitation to open on May 15 the first of a series of one-day meetings on the practical aspects of new methods, new products and new ideas in industry. The first meeting which will be held at the Appleby Lecture Theatre in the Science Laboratory at Durham University, has been arranged by the Department of Scientific and Industrial has been arranged by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Northern Branch office on behalf of the North East Regional Development Group.

Visit of Finnish trade mission

A HAND TOOLS MISSION from Finland will visit Britain from April 22 to 28 as guests of the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers. Arrangements have been made for the mission to visit Federation member firms in Sheffield and the Sheffield Exhibition Centre, and to attend the International Hardware Trades Fair at Olympia.

EFTA Bulletin for March

ARTICLES on the United States' domestic preparations for the Kennedy Round and on the City of London as a capital market appear in the March issue of the 'EFTA Bulletin'. Also included are the texts of the latest ministerial communiqués, a Swedish note on industrial standards and an article on social services in Finland. Copies: free from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Mr. du Cann sees Philippine Minister

Mr. Edward du Cann (left), Minister of State, Board of Trade, talking with Mme. Lacson de Leon, Under-Secretary of Commerce, Philippine Department of Commerce and Industry, when she visited the Board of Trade, London, last week.

Mr. du Cann reviews his visit to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, who visited Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco from March 28 to April 5, spoke at a meeting arranged by the Near and Middle East Department of the Federation of British Industries in London on April 8, giving his impression of the tour. Mr. du Cann began by quoting the export and import figures between the United Kingdom and the three countries which he visited. He said our exports to them totalled £10·9 million – £2·9 million to Tunisia, £2·7 million to Algeria, and £5·3 million to Morocco. Britain's imports from the three countries totalled £20·4 million, 'they sell us nearly twice what they buy from us', he added – £2·7 million from Tunisia, £7·5 million from Algeria, and £10·2 million from Morocco.

Summing up his tour, during which he travelled nearly 2,000 miles by air and road within the three countries, and met heads of State, government officials, businessmen, and members of British Chambers of Commerce, Mr. du Cann said 'There can be no doubt that in all the three countries there are good opportunities for United Kingdom businessmen. I realize, however, that these are not easy markets, for a number of reasons. The influence of the French is considerable. Rather than try to supplant their relationship with France, I believe that our aim should be to supplement it.'

The Minister said that he did not think Britain could make any sensational trade progress in the countries concerned, but there were certainly prospects to increase our trade. He was confident that the visit had done a great deal for increasing the goodwill between Britain and the three countries. Our embassies there were doing exceptionally good work, and were only too ready to give any assistance required by British businessmen. He had expressed the view in all three countries that it should be possible to increase trade in both directions.

Mr. du Cann who was accompanied at the meeting by Mr. S. L. Edwards, Assistant Secretary, Commercial Relations and Export Department of the Board of Trade, and Mr. E. J. Jackson, of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, was introduced by Mr. P. F. D. Tennant, Deputy Director General of the FBI.

Economic report, National Income and Balance of Payments, 1963

A SUPPLEMENT to the March issue of 'Economic Trends', entitled 'Economic Report 1963', and a White Paper 'Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments' (Command 2328) have been published (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. respectively). The March issue of 'Economic Trends' (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. excluding the Supplement) also contains quarterly articles on the United Kingdom balance of payments. The following is a summary of these papers:

Economic report, 1963

The economy expanded very rapidly in 1963 under the influence of fiscal and monetary stimuli. By the end of the year much of the slack had been taken up and the main problem had become one of moderating the expansion to a rate that could be sustained in the long run.

At the outset of 1963 economic conditions were dominated by the exceptionally hard winter which interrupted work particularly in the building industry. For a time unemployment rose to very high levels, in the region of 900,000 at the peak in February. The effects of the winter were superimposed on the previously existing state of under-employment due to the decline of demand in late 1962.

Government policy

The Government's policy had already been directed towards stimulating demand in the later months of 1962. The release of post-war credits was accelerated. A substantial reduction was made in purchase tax, first on cars and later on other consumer durables. Steps had also been taken to stimulate investment. The Chancellor had given advance notice of his intention to extend the tax allowances for capital expenditure, and the plans for investment in the public sector had been considerably stepped up. Bank liquidity had been increased by the release of Special Deposits.

The 1963 Budget was designed to carry this policy further. The assessment of the prospects made at the time suggested that if nothing further was done the forces stimulating growth of demand would not be sufficient to make any considerable inroads on the under-employment of the economy. The Chancellor stated the aim of his Budget as 'expansion without inflation'. His Budget proposals were aimed at stimulating demand in ways designed to ensure so far as possible not merely expansion but expansion that could be sustained.

One of the main difficulties in the way of steady growth at a high level of demand has been the unequal distribution of employment opportunities between different areas and regions; another, to which this first contributes, has been the tendency for the rate of growth of money incomes to speed up in conditions of high employment to a rate which is damaging to our competitive position abroad. The Chancellor announced a number of measures to deal with the regional problem, including a completely new departure in tax policy, the offer of 'free depreciation' on capital expenditures by industry in the development districts and the strengthening of the capital grants to firms in these districts. Secondly, the reduction in rates of personal income tax, which was the main immediate stimulus contained in the Budget proposals, was designed to give a wide spread of relief and to help, in particular, taxpayers with family responsibilities. The intention was not merely to give a stimulus but to do so in a way which would create an atmosphere favourable to restraint in money incomes.

The Budget made tax reductions amounting in value to £269 million in 1963/64. It was expected that with the stimulus to demand which the Budget would bring there would be a growth of production at an annual rate of more than 4 per cent. The Chancellor made it clear that the Budget had been designed to make the appropriate contribution from the Government side to the achievement of the growth target adopted by the National Economic Development Council. The target however was an objective which could only be achieved if there was also co-operative action by other sections of the community

Expanding activity

In the months immediately following the Budget a sharp rise in activity took place. There were several factors in this, not all of them arising from the Budget itself. There was a considerable increase in exports, going beyond what had been expected in the early months of the year. Public investment was also rising fast as a result of the decisions taken in the previous year. Car sales were rising strongly under the combined influence of the rise in consumer income and the reduction in prices following the cut in the purchase tax in 1962. The Budget tax reliefs began to affect personal income in July and their effect on consumption showed up in retail sales in the third quarter. The combined effect of these stimuli to demand was that by the third quarter total production had more than recovered from the winter dip and was more than 3 per cent above the third quarter of 1962.

During the autumn there was a widespread realization of the strength of the recovery of demand, and a sharp rise in business confidence. The autumn survey by the Federation of British Industries showed a marked change towards a more optimistic outlook, and the rate of new ordering by private industry turned up strongly in engineering and other industries. The rate of investment in stocks also reflected the change in atmosphere. After remaining at a generally low level for most of the year, stockbuilding went up sharply in the later months. Private sector fixed investment also showed the effect of the change in attitudes. There had been a fall from the peak levels of 1961 in this sector but, in the second half of the year, private housebuilding rose; business spending on vehicles rose; and clear signs of a change in trend appeared in the results of the Board of Trade surveys of investment expectations, in the figures for applications for industrial development certificates, and in the orders for new plant and machinery.

By the end of the year the rise of production and activity levels had been very considerable. Industrial production in the fourth quarter was 5½ per cent above the level of the second quarter. The increase in activity over the year had been reflected in a sharp rise in the amount of overtime worked. Real personal disposable income had risen about 5 per cent during the year. Unemployment had fallen by a half per cent to 2 per cent in the twelve months to December 1963 and was still falling by more than 10,000 a month, allowing for seasonal factors. This change had been spread over the country, but the disparity between the regions had, if anything, slightly worsened. There were, however, encouraging signs that the pace of capital development in the less favoured regions was quickening. The Government's programmes for the planned development and growth of Central Scotland and North East England, announced in November, provided for special help for 'growth areas', key points in industrial expansion which, given this initial impetus, are intended to become vigorous new centres of economic activity. Studies have been put in hand to identify the varying needs of other parts of the country and to suggest how these may be met as part of a general policy of bringing about a a more even spread of economic activity.

The progress during the year depended to a considerable extent on bringing into use productive resources which were unemployed or underemployed at the beginning of the period. The rate of growth of production reflected the fact that slack was being taken

up and was therefore a good deal faster than would be sustainable in the long run. The movement of output adjusted for changes in the amount of unused resources can be regarded as the underlying rate of growth or growth in productive potential. It gives some indication of how fast production could continue to grow after the slack has been taken up. There is no way of directly measuring this underlying rate of growth but there are methods by which allowance can be made for the effect on output of changes in the pressure of demand. These suggest that over the period 1952 to to 1962 productive potential grew at a rate between 2½ and 3 per cent per annum. There is some suggestion of an increase in the rate of growth and it may have reached a little above 3 per cent by the end of the period. What has been happening in 1963 is not fully clear; in particular, the change in the labour force and the underlying growth of productivity are matters of some doubt, partly because some of the key figures may be revised later.

Future problems

The achievement of 'expansion without inflation' is not only a matter of the growth of our productive resources and of the level of demand; it also requires stability of costs and prices and the maintenance of a satisfactory balance of payments. During 1963 the underlying trend of prices of goods and services was upwards at the rate of about 2 per cent per annum. Settlements of wage and salary rates were on a scale equivalent (allowing for the time interval since previous settlements) to about 4½ per cent per annum. (The Chancellor had indicated in his Budget speech that, with a maintained growth of 4 per cent in total production, a growth of income of 3 to 3½ per cent per annum was the maximum consistent with price stability.) Towards the end of the year there were some signs that the increasing pressure of demand for labour was beginning to affect the atmosphere in which national and local negotiations about wage and salary rates and conditions (hours, etc.) are conducted. One of the questions left open by the year's experience was whether continued expansion would be jeopardized by a recrudescence of excessive rates of increase of incomes.

Another possible point of danger is the balance of payments. During the course of the year the surplus on current account fell considerably. Exports rose strongly, but imports, under the combined influence of higher usage and an increasing rate of stockbuilding, rose even faster. After the middle of the year the surplus on current account was no longer sufficient to cover the average rate of long-term capital outflow over the year.

Thus the position at the end of the year was that in terms of real income, production and employment the economy was showing the beneficial effects of the strong expansion of demand that had taken place since the end of 1962. On the other side must be set the limited progress towards securing acceptance of an incomes policy, and the deterioration in the balance of payments. Prosperity was a present fact; but the need for collective action to avoid inflation and strengthen our competitive position had emerged more clearly than ever before as the essential condition for the continued achievement of a satisfactory economic growth.

Preliminary estimates of national income and balance of payments

The White Paper contains preliminary figures of national income and expenditure and of the balance of payments for 1963 together with comparable figures for earlier years.

Gross national product

In 1963, the gross national product, as measured by expenditure data, was over 5 per cent higher than in 1962. All the main components of expenditure contributed to this rise. Consumers' expenditure rose by just over 5 per cent and public authorities' current expenditure by 6 per cent, but expenditure on investment (fixed capital formation and stockbuilding) rose rather less, by just over 4 per cent. This was partly attributable to the effect on building work of the bad weather in the early part of the year. Exports and income from abroad increased by 6 per cent but this was largely offset by the rise in imports and income paid abroad.

Total domestic incomes (before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation) were just over 5 per cent higher in 1963 than in 1962, both income from employment and profit incomes (including rent) increasing at approximately the same rate. Company profits, which had fallen in 1961 and remained at about the same level in 1962, rose by nearly 7 per cent in 1963.

Personal income and expenditure

In 1963 personal income rose by 5½ per cent, compared with an increase of 5 per cent in the previous year. Income from self-employment rose more slowly than other sources of income – by less than 2 per cent. National Insurance benefits and other current grants from public authorities increased sharply (by 12½ per cent) mainly because of the increase in rates in the first half of the year.

Payments of taxes on personal income did not change between 1962 and 1963, the effect of tax reductions made in the Budget offsetting the increase in income. National Insurance and health contributions rose by 9½ per cent, but disposable income, that is income after all payments of tax, still increased faster than total personal income. Expenditure did not increase by as much as disposable income and saving increased both absolutely and in relation to income.

Consumers' expenditure increased by 5 per cent and reached £19,400 million. The increase in expenditure was widely spread. The largest percentage increases, at current prices, were in housing, fuel and light, and durable goods. Increases in rates (which in total went up by 9 per cent) contributed to the increase in expenditure on housing and when expenditure is revalued at 1958 prices, the increase in this item was only 2 per cent. The increase in expenditure on fuel and light is still large, when revalued at 1958 prices. It was in part due to the severe weather at the beginning of the year, but throughout 1963 expenditure was higher than it was a year earlier. The main factor in the increased expenditure on durable goods was the increased spending on cars and motor cycles which rose by nearly 14 per cent, stimulated by the tax reductions made in November 1962. Revalued at 1958 prices the increase in expenditure on durable goods was 14 per cent, much larger than the increase at current prices and larger than the increase in any of the other main groups of expenditure.

Companies and public corporations

The total income of companies and public corporations rose by 6 per cent between 1962 and 1963, compared with a 4½ per cent increase between 1961 and 1962. Company profits increased by nearly 7 per cent and the trading surpluses of public corporations by over 10 per cent but non-trading income was little changed.

Payments of ordinary dividends increased by 5 per cent between 1962 and 1963, while other dividend and interest payments by companies rose by 7 per cent. Interest payments by public corporations fell by £97 million, mainly because of the arrangements for winding up the British Transport Commission whereby some payments were brought forward from 1963 to 1962 and others were remitted.

Government

Central Government current receipts in 1963 were only £120 million, or 1½ per cent, higher than in 1962, Receipts from taxes on income fell and taxes on expenditure rose only slightly, both being affected by changes in rates and allowances. The main increase in income came from increased national insurance and health contributions which rose by 9½ per cent.

The largest increases in expenditure were on national insurance benefits which rose by 16½ per cent, and grants to local authorities which rose by 11 per cent. Expenditure on goods and services rose by just over 4½ per cent. The surplus on current account fell from £646 million in 1962 to £247 million in 1963.

Expenditure on goods and services by local authorities rose faster than that of the central government, and increased by nearly 10 per cent.

Income rose at roughly the same rate as total current expenditure, rates increasing by 9 per cent and current grants from the central government by 11 per cent, so that the current surplus was little changed at £244 million in 1963 against £225 million the previous year.

Saving and investment

In 1963 gross fixed investment at home was 3 per cent higher than in 1962, a rise of over 9½ per cent in public sector investment being partly offset by a 1½ per cent fall in private sector investment. Both net investment abroad and investment in stocks increased, so that total investment rose by 4½ per cent or £219 million. Total investment at home and abroad in 1963 was equal to just over 19 per cent of the gross national product at factor cost – about

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, seen at the wheel of a Lotus during his recent visit to Lotus Cars Ltd., Cheshunt. With him is Alderman Godfrey Lagden, M.P.

Change of address of Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Stoke-on-Trent

THE Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Stoke-on-Trent, will move from 12 Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent, to London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs (Tel. Stoke-on-Trent 44719 and 47071), on April 29.

Factory expansion at Jarrow

IT HAS BEEN announced by the Industrial Estates Corporation that extensions totalling almost 100,000 sq. ft. are to be built for Cigarette Components Limited at Bede Industrial Estate, Jarrow. Cigarette Components Ltd. (a subsidiary of Bunzl Pulp and Paper Ltd.) has leased a 4 acres site, on the estate, on which they will construct at their own cost a new unit with an area of 87,000 sq. ft.

In addition, the Industrial Estates Corporation is to construct an extension of some 10,000 sq. ft. to one of the Board of Trade factories at present occupied by the company on the estate. These two projects, when completed and fully manned up are expected to provide 360 additional jobs (150 for men and 210 for women).

Mr. S. A. Sadler Forster referring to the developments said: 'Cigarette Components Ltd. came to the North-east 16 years ago and leased a Board of Trade factory of 48,000 sq. ft. They have since grown to 130,000 sq. ft. and when the present developments are completed they will be occupying *five* times as much factory space as they did in 1948. We are very proud to have this enterprizing firm on our Bede Estate. This is yet another example of how well the "new industries" are doing and should give the North-east confidence and encourage other firms to come here and do likewise.'

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

THE 1964 edition of the annual publication* containing particulars of persons and firms authorized to carry on the business of dealing in securities as at January 31, 1964, has now been issued by the Board of Trade. It contains the names and addresses of holders of principal's licences, of members of stock exchanges and of associations of dealers in securities which are recognized by the Board, and of exempted dealers. Particulars of unit trust schemes authorized by the Board are also included.

* 'Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958.' Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. (Price 3s. 6d. net, by post 3s. 10d.).

ECONOMIC REPORT, NATIONAL INCOME AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1963, *Continued*

the same as in 1962. The increase in investment was financed by increased saving by persons, companies and public corporations. Saving by public authorities (before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation) fell by £380 million.

Balance of payments in 1963

After the deficits of the preceding years the current account in the balance of payments returned to surplus in 1962, and the surplus increased by £19 million to £121 million in 1963. But the balance of long-term capital transactions showed a larger net outflow of £147 million in 1963, a level more closely corresponding to that of the late 1950s (in 1961 there was a net inflow because of some large special receipts and in 1962 there was only a relatively small net outflow). The increased net outflow on capital account in 1963 was sufficient to make the total outcome on current and long-term capital account together a small deficit compared with the small surplus of the previous year. The balance of monetary movements was unfavourable by £155 million. This is reconciled with the identified deficit of £26 million by a negative balancing item (representing the net total of errors and omissions throughout the accounts) of £129 million.

Current account

Between 1962 and 1963 exports rose more than imports and the deficit on visible trade was further reduced to £44 million. Exports and re-exports rose by 7 per cent, the largest increase since 1956, and imports by 6½ per cent, the largest increase since 1960. Net invisible receipts were little changed at £165 million. The surplus of £121 million on current account in 1963 was a little larger than in 1962. Within the year, however, the visible balance changed from a surplus of £20 million in the first quarter (seasonally adjusted) to a deficit of £33 million in the fourth quarter; imports rose faster than exports as the expansion of the United Kingdom economy got under way. Similarly, the surplus on current account fell from £71 million (seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter to £6 million in the fourth quarter.

Long-term capital account

This usually shows a substantial net outflow. In 1961 there were special receipts of over £200 million on both Government and private account which resulted in a net inflow. In 1962 the account reverted to a relatively modest net outflow of £89 million. This increased to £147 million in 1963, nearer the level of the late 1950s. The change between the two years was entirely due to private investment, which showed a net outflow of £42 million in 1963 compared with a net inflow of £16 million in 1962.

Balance on current and long-term capital accounts

Comparing 1963 with 1962, the improvement on current account was smaller than the increase in the deficit on long-term capital account, so that the identified balance on current and long-term capital accounts together changed from a surplus of £13 million in 1962 to a deficit of £26 million in 1963.

Monetary movements

The balance of monetary movements was adverse by £155 million. This included a fall in the gold and convertible currency reserves of £53 million, an increase of £152 million in net sterling liabilities and a favourable net balance of miscellaneous capital transactions of £50 million.

Balancing item

The adverse balance of monetary movements of £155 million is reconciled with the identified deficit of £26 million by a negative balancing item of £129 million. In 1962 it was positive by £86 million. The balancing item represents the net total of errors and omissions and it follows that there can be no conclusive explanation of the large swing between 1962 and 1963. Much of the change could reflect unrecorded movements of short-term funds, perhaps associated with less favourable interest rate relationships in 1963 than in 1962 and the pressures on sterling early last year. Also, the strong rise in exports may have been accompanied by an increase in unrecorded export credit.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to the Board of Trade (Tariff Division), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by May 1, 1964.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
15.10	Fatty alcohols, being mixed normal primary alcohols of which not less than 95% by volume distils between 175° and 240° centigrade at normal pressure.	C6-C10 normal fatty alcohols.	December 31, 1964	6448
29.15	Tetrabromophthalic anhydride.	3, 4, 5, 6, Tetrabromophthalic anhydride.	December 31, 1964	6473
29.16	4 - *n* - Butyryl - 2:3 - dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.	4 - Butyril - 2, 3 - dichlorophenoxy acetic acid.	December 31, 1964	6456
29.16	Ethacrynic acid . . .	2, 3 - Dichloro - 4 - (2¹-methylenebutyryl)-phenoxyacetic acid.	December 31, 1964	6457
29.20	Diethyl pyrocarbonate .	Di-ethyl pyro carbonate .	December 31, 1964	6453
29.23	DL-Leucine . . .	DL-Leucine . . .	December 31, 1964	6464
29.23	DL - α - Aminobutyric acid	DL-a-Amino butyric acid	December 31, 1964	1744
29.23	DL-Lysine dihydrochloride	DL-Lysine di HCl . .	December 31, 1964	6468
29.23	DL-Lysine *mono*hydrochloride.	DL-Lysine HCl . .	December 31, 1964	6467
29.23	DL-*iso*Valine . . .	DL-iso Valine . .	December 31, 1964	1030
29.25	Glycylglycine . . .	Glycyl glycine . .	December 31, 1964	6466
29.25	Iodoacetamide . .	Iodo acetamide . .	December 31, 1964	6475
29.25	Niclosamide . . .	5 - Chloro - N - (2 - chloro-4 - nitrophenyl) salicylamide.	December 31, 1964	6458
29.29	*N* - (Diethoxyphosphinyloxy)naphthalimide.	O-O Diethyl-O (Naphthaliminyl)phosphate.	December 31, 1964	6459
29.31	L-Ethionine . . .	L-Ethionine . . .	December 31, 1964	1088
29.35	L-Histidine . . .	L-Histidine . . .	December 31, 1964	6315

Imports of orange juice from the Dollar Area

IN NOTICE to Importers No. 1069, dated April 14, 1964, the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade announced that unpasteurized frozen orange juice concentrate from the Dollar Area has been placed on Open General Licence, which means that all such juice may now be imported without individual licences from any country outside the Sino-Soviet bloc. Importers wishing to import this product from the Dollar Area must declare on their Customs entry that the consignment in question consists only of unpasteurized frozen orange juice concentrate.

All other types of orange juice from the Dollar Area, as well as all types of grapefruit juice from the Dollar Area, will continue to be importable only against specific import licences issued under the quota arrangements set out in Notice to Importers No. 1050, dated October 24, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of October 25, 1963, page 901).

Copies of the Amendment to the Open General Licence (No. 13) are available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. A parallel amendment should be made to the Summary of Import Licensing Regulations (Notice to Importers No. 1040) as follows:

First Schedule – Part III

Supplementary Negative List applying to the Dollar Area

Delete:

'ex 20.07 Grapefruit juice; orange juice.'

Insert:

'ex 20.07 Grapefruit juice.'

'ex 20.07 Orange juice *other than unpasteurized frozen orange juice concentrate.*'

Application for renewal of drawback scheme on creped paper

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the renewal beyond July 31, 1964, of the existing arrangements for the allowance of drawback of the duty paid on the following imported goods when used in the manufacture of adhesive tape, as described below, for export:

Imported goods	Exported goods
Creped paper, manufactured entirely of semi-bleached sulphate cellulose fibre, whether wet strengthened or not, imported in rolls of a width not less than 23 inches, of a weight when fully extended equivalent to more than 24.5 grams but not more than 98 grams per square metre.	Adhesive tape, of a width not exceeding 6½ inches, consisting of paper coated on one side with an adhesive.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, before May 4, 1964.

Marking of imported umbrellas and imported umbrella parts

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, in pursuance of section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, the following Draft Orders in Council were laid before Parliament on April 13, 1964:

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 10 Order 1933 Amendment Order 1964.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order 1964.

These Draft Orders, which are being made on the recommendation of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee, amend and replace the provisions of the Orders now regulating the marking with an indication of origin of (a) imported frames, tubes and ribs for umbrellas and (b) imported handles for umbrellas and walking sticks (The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 10 Order 1933 and the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order 1963).

The principal changes are as follows:

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 10 Order 1933 Amendment Order 1964

(i) It is no longer necessary for imported frames, tubes and ribs of iron or steel wire forming part of a complete umbrella (whether imported or assembled in the United Kingdom) to bear a separate indication of origin so long as the umbrella itself is appropriately marked.

(ii) A wider range of methods of marking such imported parts is permitted.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order 1964

(i) Imported umbrellas and imported shafts are now required to be marked.

(ii) Imported frames, tubes and ribs of whatever material they are made are now required to be marked and not, as hitherto, only those made of iron or steel wire.

Copies of the Draft Orders can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller. The prices of the Draft Orders are 5d. each (by post 7½d. each).

Note:

The report of the Standing Committee (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, recommending that the 1933 and 1963 Orders should be amended in this manner was published at Cmnd. 2298 on March 6, 1964.

New Books

Trade controls in East and West

Studies in United States Commercial Policy, edited by William B. Kelly (262 pages. University of North Carolina Press; available from Oxford University Press at 60s.), contains four studies on aspects of current American tariff policy and fifth entitled 'The United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, the Common Market and the United States'. British readers interested in the American market will find especially in the first four studies much detailed and important information on the development of the tariff and on trade regulation in the United States from the 1920's to the present day, with particular emphasis on the growth of the tariff on imports and on the Tariff Commission's investigations under 'escape clause' and 'peril point' determinations of the American Trade Agreements Program and the Trade Agreements Extension Act. These investigations are among the main ways in which control is exercised to protect domestic American industries from serious injury by foreign competition. The studies are concerned with the administrative problems, as well as with the economic implications, of trade policy, and one of them examines the tendencies to conflict between the general foreign trade policy of the United States and its own agricultural and farm programme. The five authors start from the assumption that the long-term economic gains from a freer trade policy outweigh the short-term losses, and they are concerned to advocate a liberalization of trade in the overall national interest.

In the Soviet trading bloc, and in China, the controls on imports and exports – so far as the placing of orders and the observance of quotas are concerned, at least – are exercised by state trading corporations. These are autonomous bodies usually working under the general direction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in each country. A useful comprehensive list of trading corporations is now published in a new edition as **Foreign Trade Corporations of the Centrally Planned Republics** by the London Chamber of Commerce. This 67-page booklet covers Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union. It includes for each country the names and addresses, with telephone numbers, of both general and specialized import and export organizations, with details of the specific goods and commodities for which each is responsible. There is a broad subject index of the major commodities covered for each country. Copies: 10s. 6d., from the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

'Since the second world war the Swiss economy has been in a phase of long-term growth which has never been seriously impaired by recessions.' In **The Growth of the Swiss Economy** (38 pages) the facts of this expansion are stated. They include for example, a fourfold increase in the net national product since 1938 and a doubling of the number of companies in the same period. The causes of the growth are examined and the problems raised by it are discussed. In conclusion the authors suggest that 'in relation to the available forces too much has been attempted in too brief a space of time'; they make suggestions for avoiding recessions and crises which 'may sooner or later occur unless it proves possible to bring economic aims and timing into harmony with those forces.' Copies: free from Swiss Bank Corporation, 99 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

Exporters using the five groups of docks controlled by the Port of London Authority will find 20 pages of information on procedure and facilities in **The Exporters' Guide to the Docks of the Port of London.** Particular sections deal with port rates, shipping notes, customs procedure and arrangements for small consignments. P.L.A. departments with telephone numbers, a map and a directory of shipping services are included. Copies: free from Public Relations Officer, Port of London Authority, P.O Box 242, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.

The Ministry of Information of the Republic of the Ivory Coast has published a pamphlet entitled **Republique de la Côte d'Ivoire 1964.** The pamphlet (64 pages) describes, in French, the country's geography, history, demography, constitution, judicial and administrative organization, military and civil services. A brief description of the third development plan (covering the years 1958-1962) is supplemented in the following sections by an outline of the economic and social structure of the Republic. Copies: free from the Ivory Coast Embassy, 1 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations continues its *Food Additive Control Series* with the publication of **Food Additive Control in France** (No. 6) and **Food Additive Control in the Federal Republic of Germany** (No. 7). Each of these deals with the historical background of food additive control in each country, and the methods and operation of control procedure. The main part of each booklet gives details of current regulations as they affect colourings, preservatives, seasonings, flavourings and various other additives. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office and Government Bookshops, 5s. each (by post, 5s. 5d.).

The Role of Trading Stamps in Retail Competition by Christina Fulop (70 pages) attempts '. . . . . a realistic assessment of the effects of the large-scale adoption of trading stamps on consumers, retailers, manufacturers and the economy as a whole . . . . ' To begin with, the author examines forms of competition in the retail trade and modern developments in methods of retailing. The main part of the report deals with the economics of trading stamps – their purpose, their effects on prices, on retail costs, on costs of distribution – and the impact of trading stamps on manufacturers, retailers, consumers and the trading stamp companies themselves. In the later sections the author considers the legal position of trading stamps in other countries, public policy and finally, presents her conclusions and recommendations. Copies: 7s. 6d., from the Institute of Economic Affairs Ltd., 66A Eaton Square, London, S.W.1.

Representatives of nine large British companies, interested in the simplification and improvement of administrative and office methods, co-operated with each other early in 1957 to form the Organization and Methods Training Council. Their objects were to record and disseminate the best practices of participating firms, and to help in promoting courses of training. In 1959 a preliminary textbook, *Organization and Methods of Service to Management* was issued (Macmillan, 63s.). It has now been followed by the publication of the results of a comparison of the organization of office work and of administrative methods used in the participating companies, in a new book **Applications of O & M** (200 pages. Macdonald & Evans, 35s.) edited by G. E. Milward. This sets out to show that, although each firm employs different methods, the differences are essentially variations on a common set of procedures. It makes analyses of various administrative and clerical operations and formulates a basic cycle of procedures for each. Every analyses is followed by a list of 'methods considerations', in which are embodied the reasons for variations in basic practice found in different firms. Thus, the reader can consider the results of other firms' experience before deciding on his own plan of operations. The book covers the more fundamental activities of the firm and also such operations as export, statistical sampling, management services, information and new building.

Under the general title of **Science and Technology for Development,** the United Nations is publishing the official report of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in Geneva during 1963. The report will comprise eight volumes, summarizing the conference papers and discussions. Amongst the volumes which are already available *Volume IV, Industry* will be of particular interest, as its 265 pages summarize papers and discussions dealing with industrial development, transport and communications. The volume deals with the strategy, priorities and techniques of industrial development and its management, and examines their applications to individual industries, with emphasis on special techniques for the tropics. All kinds of transport, and the role of broadcasting and television, both in industry and as a service to the public, are also considered. Although the volume is complete in itself, there are frequent references in the text to the other volumes in the series. These deal with natural resources, agriculture, people and living, education and training, science and planning. An introductory volume, *World of Opportunity*, includes a summary of all twelve Conference sessions; and the final volume is a report on the plenary proceedings, incorporating a complete list of conference reports and papers, together with a subject index to all volumes. All eight volumes are, or will be, available from H.M. Stationery Office and Government Bookshops, in clothbound and paperback editions. The price of Volume IV is 56s. 6d. clothbound (by post 68s.); or 39s. 6d. paperback (by post 40s. 6d.).

Other publications

BRITISH PLASTICS YEAR BOOK 1964. 660 pages. Iliffe Books Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. 50s. (by post 52s. 6d.).

ELECTRICAL TRADES DIRECTORY 1964. 954 pages. Benn Brothers Ltd., Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 80s. (by post 85s.).

ICE CREAM INDUSTRY DIRECTORY 1964. 120 pages. Benn Brothers Ltd., Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 21s.

THE LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1964. 578 pages. John Worrall Ltd., Central Works, Oldham, Lancs. 30s. (by post 32s. 6d.).

METAL INDUSTRY HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY 1964. 560 pages. Iliffe Books Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. 21s. (by post 22s. 9d.).

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,957	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119*	134	128	117	103	129*	107	131	143	132	+150*	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
3rd quarter	112	116	127	122	113	101	125	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	112	129	124	113	101	115	104	124	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	117	131	127	116	102	129	109	129	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	121	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124*	138	131	119	105	138*	108	140	162	144	+162*	+ 75	+28	+41
1963															
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	123	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	124*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	125*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..		..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS				LABOUR					IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults				
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices														
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series (from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	103·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135*	118*	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135*	118*	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter					108·2*	123·7*		445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5			
1963																
August	127	100	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	130	100	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	133*	120*	122·2	+2·2	106·5	122·5	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	135*	118*	122·4	+1·8	106·8	122·9	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	138*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5*	123·6*	145·4	471	+24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February		121*	123·1	+1·2	108·4*	123·7*	145·7	451	—20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March					108·7*	123·8*		413	—38	—19	202	+24	+10			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

World trade and industrial production in 1963

THE INCREASE in the value of world* exports after allowing for seasonal factors continued in the third quarter of 1963. In the first three quarters exports were over 7 per cent more than in the same period a year earlier. Exports from both industrial countries and primary producers increased in the third quarter of last year. Industrial countries' intra-trade was nearly 2½ per cent more in value than in the second quarter and there was probably a similar increase in the fourth quarter. Industrial countries' exports to primary producers after showing a marginal fall in the third quarter increased again in the fourth quarter confirming that the underlying trend in this flow of trade was upwards during most of 1963. Primary producers' exports increased very sharply in the third quarter of 1963. The improvement in their earnings with higher commodity prices is reflected in the 7 per cent increase during the first three quarters of 1963 whereas the growth during the whole of 1962 was only 5 per cent.

Exports of manufactures (not seasonally adjusted) by the main manufacturing countries have been growing fast and in the fourth quarter of 1963 were 12 per cent more in value than a year earlier. All the main countries participated in the increase with Sweden (20 per cent), Japan (19 per cent), United States (15 per cent), and West Germany (14 per cent) showing the highest rates of increase. The United Kingdom recorded an increase of 10 per cent compared with a year earlier, more than in any quarter since the first quarter of 1960 but below the average for manufacturing countries as a whole.

After allowing for seasonal factors, exports from European OECD countries continued to increase in the fourth quarter of 1963, but not so rapidly as earlier in the year. United Kingdom exports gained no further in the fourth quarter. Exports from France and Italy were little more than in the second quarter and Belgium and the Netherlands both reported checks to their growth in exports. Canadian exports which had shown no increase in the third quarter increased very strongly in the fourth quarter when they were up 11½ per cent mainly due to increased grain shipments. United States exports showed a substantial rise of over 4 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Although industrial countries imports continued to increase in the fourth quarter, the rate of increase was probably only about one-sixth of that in the third quarter. Imports into Germany fell sharply, though probably only temporarily, and there were small falls in imports into thre United States and Italy where they had previously been increasing rapidly. Imports into France, the United Kingdom and Canada continued to grow.

Industrial production

World industrial production showed a sharp increase in the fourth quarter, mainly due to a substantial increase in Europe but with some further growth in the United States and Japan. After showing no growth in the third quarter output in Germany and Italy increased sharply in the fourth quarter. United Kingdom production showed about the same rate of increase as in the third quarter (over 2 per cent).

* In this article 'World' excludes Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe, the People's Republic of China and Cuba as reporting countries but includes them as markets for exports and suppliers of imports.

Meadows

Big reductions in air groupage freight rates to Canada and U.S.A. as from 1st April, 1964.

NEW RATES TO MONTREAL AND NEW YORK ON

Auto Radios, Dictation Machines, Hearing Aids, Records, Recording Tape and Wire; Radios, Television, Phonograph and Sound Recording Sets, including Combinations thereof; Electrical Appliances; N.E.S. and parts thereof.

Up to 45 Kg.	45/100 Kg.	100/200 Kg.	200/500 Kg.	500/1,000 Kg.	over 1,000 Kg.
14s. 0d.	5s. 10d.	4s. 10d.	3s. 7d.	3s. 5d.	3s. 4d.

Showing savings of over 20% on some Air Line rates and minimums.

Machines for processing metal, textiles, plastic wood, stone, leather, hides, food, beverages, tobaccos; Machines for abrading, grinding, cutting, polishing, binding, drilling, moulding, printing, postage franking, packaging, riveting, welding, cleaning, washing, dyeing, drying, sprinkling liquids, heating, cooling, well drilling, excavating, conveying, weighing, paper making; Construction machines; Coin operated machines; Centrifuges, pumps, compressors; Metal hand tools; Cutlery; Ball and/or roller bearings; Taps and dies, washers, gaskets; Valve and pipe fittings; Castings; and parts thereof, excluding steamship and or motorship machine parts; N.E.S.

Up to 45 Kg.	45/100 Kg.	100/200 Kg.	200/500 Kg.	500/1,000 Kg.	over 1,000 Kg.
14s. 0d.	5s. 10d.	4s. 10d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.

Showing savings of over 20% on some Air Line rates and minimums.

All rates per Kilogramme or Cubic meas. Unit—Minimum charge 50s.

LESS THAN AIR LINES RATES DIRECT FROM LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW AIRPORTS

MEADOWS AIR GROUPAGE LTD., 20/28 Milk Street, London, E.C.2. Telephone MON 8030

Air Receiving Depot and Offices at Colndale Road, Colnbrook, Bucks. Telephone: Colnbrook 2871.
and at Manchester, Birmingham, Southend and Renfrew Airports.

Table 1 – World trade adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million

	EXPORTS FROM					IMPORTS INTO		
	Industrial countries			Primary producers	World	Industrial countries	Primary producers	World
	To industrial countries	To primary producers	Total					
1957	10·5	6·39	16·9	7·61	24·5	18·1	8·81	26·9
1958	9·8	6·27	16·1	7·23	23·3	16·9	8·27	25·2
1959	11·0	6·16	17·2	7·69	24·9	18·4	8·17	26·6
1960	12·7	7·00	19·7	8·15	27·8	20·6	9·19	29·8
1961	13·7	7·10	20·8	8·35	29·1	21·7	9·34	31·1
1962	14·8	7·06	21·8	8·73	30·5	23·5	9·44	33·0
1963	16·3	7·49	23·7			25·8		
1960 1st quarter	12·6	6·80	19·4	8·11	27·5	20·3	8·91	29·2
2nd quarter	12·5	6·97	19·5	8·21	27·7	20·4	9·23	29·7
3rd quarter	12·7	7·02	19·7	8·15	27·8	20·7	9·28	30·0
4th quarter	13·0	7·19	20·2	8·05	28·2	20·9	9·25	30·1
1961 1st quarter	13·3	7·27	20·5	8·25	28·8	21·1	9·47	30·6
2nd quarter	13·6	7·00	20·6	8·30	28·9	21·5	9·36	30·8
3rd quarter	13·9	7·16	21·1	8·46	29·6	22·0	9·37	31·3
4th quarter	14·1	7·04	21·2	8·51	29·7	22·7	9·32	32·0
1962 1st quarter	14·4	6·92	21·3	8·58	29·9	23·1	9·25	32·3
2nd quarter	14·8	7·23	22·0	8·51	30·6	23·2	9·26	32·5
3rd quarter	15·0	7·17	22·2	8·88	31·0	24·0	9·82	33·8
4th quarter	14·8	6·92	21·8	8·95	30·7	23·8	9·47	33·3
1963 1st quarter	15·0	6·95	22·0	9·22	31·2	23·8	9·22	33·0
2nd quarter	16·2	7·64	23·8	9·24 P	33·1 P	25·7	9·84 P	35·5 P
3rd quarter	16·6	7·55	24·2	9·87 P	34·0 P	26·7	10·18 P	36·8 P
4th quarter	17·0 P	7·76 P	24·8 P			26·9 P		

NOTES:
(1) Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe, People's Republic of China and Cuba are excluded as reporting countries but included as markets for exports and suppliers of imports. (2) Excluding United States Special category exports. (3) Industrial countries are OECD members and Japan. P = Provisional.

Table 2 – Exports from OECD countries adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from								European OECD Intra-trade
	United States	Canada	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (FR) (a)	France (b)	Italy	
1957	4·87	1·29	10·1	2·42	5·62	2·15	1·28	0·64	5·30
1958	4·10	1·27	10·1	2·35	5·69	2·20	1·28	0·63	5·15
1959	4·10	1·35	10·9	2·42	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·72
1960	4·88	1·39	12·5	2·57	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·83
1961	5·05	1·46	13·4	2·69	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·72
1962	5·25	1·48	14·2	2·77	8·56	3·32	1·84	1·17	8·53
1963	5·73	1·62	15·4	2·96	9·40	3·65	2·02	1·27	9·56
1962 1st quarter	5·15	1·46	13·91	2·67	8·51	3·30	1·85	1·15	8·28
2nd quarter	5·39	1·50	14·16	2·81	8·52	3·31	1·79	1·19	8·46
3rd quarter	5·36	1·47	14·23	2·79	8·59	3·34	1·83	1·18	8·60
4th quarter	5·01	1·50	14·39	2·78	8·69	3·34	1·88	1·21	8·82
1963 1st quarter	5·06*	1·53	14·36	2·85	8·68	3·35	1·86	1·22	8·81
2nd quarter	5·60	1·61	15·49	2·93	9·47	3·58	2·09	1·28	9·58
3rd quarter	5·70	1·57	15·77	3·02	9·61	3·70	2·06	1·29	9·77
4th quarter	5·94	1·75	16·00	3·02	9·67	3·80	2·09	1·30	10·07

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959. * Dock strike.

Table 3 – Imports into OECD countries adjusted for seasonal variations

quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million

	Imports (cif) into							
	United States (c)	Canada (c)	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	Germany (FR) (a)	France (b)	Italy
1957	3·23	1·47	11·8	2·85	6·21	1·88	1·54	0·91
1958	3·18	1·34	11·0	2·65	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·47	11·7	2·79	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	13·8	3·19	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	14·7	3·08	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1962	4·06	1·46	16·0	3·14	8·93	3·07	1·88	1·52
1963	4·25	1·52	17·8	3·38	10·10	3·26	2·18	1·90
1960 1st quarter	3·78	1·48	13·4	3·08	7·19	2·43	1·57	1·13
2nd quarter	3·82	1·43	13·6	3·16	7·27	2·55	1·49	1·16
3rd quarter	3·61	1·37	14·0	3·25	7·49	2·53	1·61	1·23
4th quarter	3·39	1·39	14·2	3·29	7·56	2·62	1·56	1·25
1961 1st quarter	3·37	1·40	14·5	3·23	7·86	2·59	1·66	1·28
2nd quarter	3·44	1·39	14·6	3·04	8·02	2·75	1·67	1·31
3rd quarter	3·78	1·43	14·7	3·00	8·03	2·76	1·64	1·33
4th quarter	3·87	1·49	15·1	3·01	8·32	2·82	1·78	1·35
1962 1st quarter	3·92	1·49	15·5	3·07	8·58	2·99	1·74	1·43
2nd quarter	4·06	1·49	15·7	3·16	8·72	3·04	1·77	1·46
3rd quarter	4·17	1·49	16·3	3·23	9·01	3·06	1·92	1·58
4th quarter	4·11	1·38	16·5	3·15	9·25	3·10	1·97	1·68
1963 1st quarter	4·01*	1·41	16·5	3·15	9·33	3·15	2·00	1·67
2nd quarter	4·24	1·52	17·7	3·32	9·98	3·25	2·14	1·88
3rd quarter	4·41	1·55	18·2	3·48	10·30	3·32	2·18	2·03
4th quarter	4·39	1·62	18·5	3·57	10·49	3·16	2·42	2·01

(a) Includes Saar from July 1959. (b) Includes Saar up to June 1959. (c) Imports are valued fob. * Dock strike.

Table 4 – Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million. Percentage increase over year earlier in brackets.

	United Kingdom	Germany (FR)	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States*	Canada	Japan	Total
1957	1·90 (5·5)	1·87 (18·2)	0·63 (—0·2)	0·85 (13·2)	0·41 (19·1)	0·37 (9·9)	0·30 (14·8)	0·36 (8·5)	2·71 (11·5)	0·59 (4·7)	0·63 (16·4)	10·62 (10·9)
1958	1·86 (—2·0)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63 (—1·1)	10·46 (—1·5)
1959	1·95 (4·6)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·29 (8·0)
1960	2·08 (6·6)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·04 (15·5)
1961	2·16 (3·9)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·74 (5·4)
1962	2·21 (2·4)	2·93 (4·7)	0·87 (9·9)	1·35 (3·6)	0·88 (11·5)	0·61 (6·4)	0·50 (10·9)	0·51 (8·5)	2·98 (5·1)	0·66 (4·5)	1·09 (15·6)	14·59 (6·1)
1963	2·36 (6·6)	3·19 (8·8)	0·94 (8·2)	1·46 (8·3)	0·97 (10·5)	0·68 (10·6)	0·55 (10·1)	0·55 (8·0)	3·15 (5·6)	0·70 (6·3)	1·23 (13·0)	15·78 (8·1)
1960 1st quarter	2·17 (17·0)	2·41 (29·5)	0·78 (28·9)	1·35 (53·7)	0·64 (56·0)	0·52 (21·7)	0·40 (31·2)	0·39 (14·4)	2·65 (13·1)	0·62 (33·5)	0·78 (23·0)	12·72 (25·6)
2nd quarter	2·14 (7·4)	2·43 (14·8)	0·79 (19·2)	1·27 (17·6)	0·68 (53·3)	0·52 (9·4)	0·38 (9·2)	0·41 (11·5)	3·01 (20·5)	0·62 (0·6)	0·86 (18·1)	13·10 (15·7)
3rd quarter	1·92 (3·8)	2·43 (12·2)	0·71 (6·0)	1·12 (15·2)	0·68 (23·5)	0·51 (11·4)	0·37 (21·4)	0·42 (10·1)	2·79 (19·2)	0·62 (4·7)	0·94 (22·1)	12·50 (13·1)
4th quarter	2·08 (—0·7)	2·86 (13·1)	0·79 (5·8)	1·32 (6·4)	0·70 (15·6)	0·57 (7·9)	0·46 (12·7)	0·50 (10·6)	2·89 (18·0)	0·65 (—8·7)	1·02 (13·7)	13·84 (9·2)
1961 1st quarter	2·21 (2·2)	2·62 (8·8)	0·75 (—3·9)	1·30 (—3·9)	0·75 (16·2)	0·59 (14·5)	0·42 (5·1)	0·44 (12·7)	2·86 (7·8)	0·58 (—6·9)	0·84 (7·4)	13·36 (5·1)
2nd quarter	2·22 (3·8)	2·83 (16·3)	0·82 (3·8)	1·33 (4·8)	0·74 (9·3)	0·56 (7·7)	0·45 (18·9)	0·45 (8·9)	2·87 (—4·5)	0·63 (1·7)	0·90 (4·4)	13·80 (5·3)
3rd quarter	2·05 (6·8)	2·79 (14·7)	0·77 (9·1)	1·20 (6·7)	0·80 (17·8)	0·56 (10·2)	0·43 (18·2)	0·46 (9·5)	2·69 (—3·7)	0·65 (3·6)	0·96 (1·8)	13·35 (6·8)
4th quarter	2·13 (3·4)	2·96 (3·8)	0·83 (5·0)	1·38 (4·8)	0·86 (23·3)	0·59 (4·0)	0·49 (7·0)	0·52 (5·0)	2·93 (1·2)	0·66 (2·2)	1·07 (4·7)	14·47 (4·5)
1962 1st quarter	2·19 (—1·3)	2·79 (6·3)	0·88 (18·6)	1·38 (6·0)	0·85 (13·9)	0·60 (0·9)	0·48 (14·1)	0·48 (9·5)	2·93 (2·7)	0·61 (5·0)	0·90 (7·6)	14·09 (5·5)
2nd quarter	2·32 (4·5)	2·93 (3·5)	0·89 (8·8)	1·33 (—)	0·86 (15·7)	0·61 (10·2)	0·53 (17·7)	0·49 (9·5)	3·18 (10·8)	0·65 (3·5)	1·06 (17·8)	14·86 (7·7)
3rd quarter	2·09 (2·1)	2·88 (3·3)	0·83 (6·8)	1·23 (2·8)	0·84 (5·2)	0·59 (6·0)	0·44 (1·7)	0·49 (7·3)	2·83 (5·1)	0·67 (3·8)	1·18 (23·0)	14·07 (5·4)
4th quarter	2·24 (4·1)	3·14 (5·9)	0·89 (6·3)	1·46 (5·7)	0·96 (11·6)	0·65 (8·8)	0·54 (10·1)	0·57 (7·8)	2·98 (1·9)	0·70 (5·5)	1·21 (13·3)	15·34 (6·0)
1963 1st quarter	2·34 (6·9)	2·82 (1·0)	0·86 (—2·6)	1·38 (0·2)	0·91 (6·3)	0·61 (1·1)	0·49 (1·5)	0·50 (4·7)	2·87 (—2·3)	0·63 (2·6)	1·01 (12·4)	14·40 (2·2)
2nd quarter	2·40 (3·2)	3·16 (7·7)	0·99 (10·7)	1·55 (16·8)	0·95 (10·6)	0·69 (12·5)	0·52 (—1·8)	0·54 (10·0)	3·30 (3·7)	0·73 (12·5)	1·17 (10·6)	16·00 (7·7)
3rd quarter	2·24 (7·1)	3·22 (11·7)	0·94 (14·5)	1·35 (10·0)	0·98 (15·8)	0·69 (16·4)	0·54 (21·5)	0·52 (6·3)	2·99 (5·7)	0·70 (4·2)	1·29 (9·7)	15·46 (9·9)
4th quarter	2·46 (9·6)	3·58 (13·9)	0·98 (10·6)	1·56 (6·9)	1·05 (9·5)	0·73 (12·4)	0·65 (20·1)	0·63 (10·6)	3·43 (15·1)	0·74 (5·7)	1·44 (18·8)	17·24 (12·4)

Exports from the 11 countries shown of Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (excluding United States exports of Special Category Goods). In 1957 these exports accounted for 88 per cent of exports of these goods from all countries in the world other than Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and People's Republic of China.

* Goods valued at approximately $185 million were removed from the list of Special Category goods during 1957 and this amount should be added to the figures for that year when comparing with later periods.

Table 5 – Index numbers of industrial production adjusted for seasonal variations

1953 = 100

	Industrial countries (a)	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France (b)	Germany (FR)	Italy	Japan
1957	119	110	131	116	140	139	147	138	169
1958	115	103	133	114	144	145	152	143	169
1959	127	116	141	120	153	150	162	158	210
1960	135	119	155	129	171	167	180	182	265
1961	139	120	162	130	181	175	190	202	323
1962	149	130	170	131	193		199	222	354
1963	157	136	178	135	203		207	241	383
1960 1st quarter	136	122	153	128	168	164	175	176	251
2nd quarter	135	120	155	129	171	170	178	182	256
3rd quarter	136	119	157	130	173	175	181	184	271
4th quarter	134	115	159	129	177	177	185	187	283
1961 1st quarter	134	113	162	129	180	178	191	193	300
2nd quarter	139	119	163	131	181	180	189	198	313
3rd quarter	142	123	163	130	183	183	190	202	332
4th quarter	145	126	165	128	188	186	193	215	347
1962 1st quarter	147	127	168	128	190	189	195	219	355
2nd quarter	149	130	170	131	192	190	198	219	356
3rd quarter	150	131	171	133	194	193	201	219	354
4th quarter	151	131	173	130	198	196	203	229	349
1963 1st quarter	151	132	171	130	185	191*	199	232	357
2nd quarter	156	136	178	134	203	202	207	243	374
3rd quarter	158	138	179	137	204	205	207	238	395
4th quarter	161	139	185	140	211	211	213	250	406

(a) OECD countries and Japan. (b) Annual figures are not average of quarterly figures. * Strike.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarises each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices. " . . . *essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade . . . in exceedingly convenient form.*"—*The Times.* Monthly 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s. including postage.

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SHIPPING MOVEMENT AT UNITED KINGDOM PORTS

Foreign and coastal trade movements during 1963

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports in 1963 was about 3 per cent more than in 1962 and 23 per cent more than in 1958. The net tonnage of entrances with cargo was 43 per cent more than in 1938 while that of clearances with cargo (although the highest in recent years) showed a small decrease as compared with 1938.

The Commonwealth share of entrances and clearances with cargo showed a small decrease when compared with the figures for 1962, the actual percentages are set out in the following table:

	1938	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Entrances	57	55	54	53	52	51	49	50	49	49
Clearances	59	62	63	62	63	61	60	61	58	55

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo showed an increase of 3,691 thousand net tons (5 per cent) as compared with 1962. Vessels flying the Soviet flag increased by 338 thousand net tons (39 per cent). Increases were also made by vessels flying the flags of Finland, 102 thousand net tons (12 per cent), Poland, 62 thousand net tons (17 per cent), France, 905 thousand net tons (15 per cent), Spain, 221 thousand net tons (23 per cent), Greece, 473 thousand net tons (21 per cent), and Panama, 164 thousand net tons (12 per cent). Vessels flying the flags of the United States, Liberia, Italy and Yugoslavia showed decreases of 182, 234, 446 and 41 thousand net tons (4, 4, 20 and 13 per cent) respectively.

Entrances and clearances with cargo from and to Northern Europe, Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Mediterranean, West and South Africa and South and Central America (Pacific) were higher than a year ago. Vessels from and to Australasia, East Asia (Pacific), North America (Atlantic) and South America (Atlantic), showed a small decrease as compared with 1962.

Foreign trade arrivals and departures with cargo recorded increases at most of the principal ports of the United Kingdom.

The net tonnage of arrivals and departures in the coasting trade showed a slight increase over that recorded for 1962.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*; or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

TABLE 1. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances** Thousand tons net

	Entered			Cleared		
	With cargo	In ballast	Total	With cargo	In ballast	Total
1938	68,372	23,508	91,880	58,881	33,284	92,165
1955	79,275	17,547	96,822	50,126	46,976	97,101
1956	77,138	19,169	96,307	49,916	47,024	96,940
1957	78,417	19,033	97,450	50,691	46,952	97,643
1958	79,865	20,859	100,724	51,392	49,662	101,054
1959	84,779	22,301	107,080	53,953	54,269	101,222
1960	91,626	22,600	114,226	54,806	60,478	115,284
1961	91,706	22,180	113,886	53,677	61,266	114,943
1962	95,434	25,079	120,513	56,318	64,438	120,756
1963	98,089	25,337	123,426	58,409	65,265	123,674

TABLE 2. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1955	51,432	79,275	43,628	35,648	41,240	50,126	31,273	18,852
1956	49,341	77,138	41,523	35,614	42,526	49,916	31,608	18,308
1957	50,364	78,417	41,175	37,242	43,439	50,691	31,547	19,145
1958	50,394	79,865	41,668	38,197	40,465	51,392	32,140	19,252
1959	51,111	84,779	43,310	41,470	41,362	53,953	33,125	20,829
1960	55,043	91,626	44,886	46,739	42,824	54,806	32,698	22,108
1961	56,224	91,706	45,849	45,857	43,809	53,677	32,594	21,083
1962	55,529	95,434	46,789	48,645	47,243	56,318	32,590	23,727
1963	57,063	98,089	48,060	50,029	50,435	58,409	32,375	26,034
1962 1st quarter	12,993	21,513	10,776	10,737	11,417	12,942	7,499	5,443
2nd quarter	14,307	24,525	12,067	12,458	11,844	13,986	8,187	5,799
3rd quarter	14,986	26,090	12,678	13,411	12,433	15,798	9,013	6,785
4th quarter	13,243	23,306	11,267	12,039	11,549	13,593	7,892	5,701
1963 1st quarter	12,045	21,819	10,384	11,435	11,577	13,147	7,254	5,893
2nd quarter	14,527	25,105	12,202	12,903	12,594	14,829	8,175	6,654
3rd quarter	15,816	26,158	12,931	13,227	13,635	16,292	9,034	7,258
4th quarter	14,675	25,006	12,543	12,464	12,629	14,141	7,913	6,229

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

(Tables continued on following pages)

TABLE 3. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances in ballast**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1955	12,133	17,547	9,166	8,381	22,650	46,976	21,528	25,448
1956	13,997	19,169	10,021	9,148	20,973	47,024	20,453	26,571
1957	14,308	19,033	9,499	9,534	21,549	46,952	19,088	27,865
1958	12,991	20,859	10,168	10,691	23,339	49,662	19,859	29,803
1959	13,853	22,301	10,757	11,545	23,824	54,269	21,665	32,602
1960	13,773	22,600	10,740	11,860	26,008	60,478	23,759	36,718
1961	14,623	22,180	11,066	11,114	27,119	61,266	24,741	36,525
1962	16,347	25,079	11,680	13,399	24,870	64,438	25,941	38,497
1963	17,971	25,337	12,025	13,312	24,718	65,265	28,048	37,216
1962 1st quarter	3,386	5,022	2,268	2,754	5,037	14,058	5,816	8,243
2nd quarter	4,040	6,014	2,917	3,097	6,704	16,530	6,785	9,746
3rd quarter	5,427	8,332	4,016	4,316	7,939	18,667	7,672	10,995
4th quarter	3,494	5,712	2,479	3,232	5,190	15,183	5,669	9,513
1963 1st quarter	3,974	5,281	2,397	2,884	4,694	14,519	6,164	8,355
2nd quarter	4,614	6,719	3,135	3,583	6,480	16,823	7,009	9,814
3rd quarter	5,800	8,106	4,086	4,019	8,038	18,215	8,173	10,042
4th quarter	3,583	5,232	2,406	2,826	5,506	15,708	6,703	9,005

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

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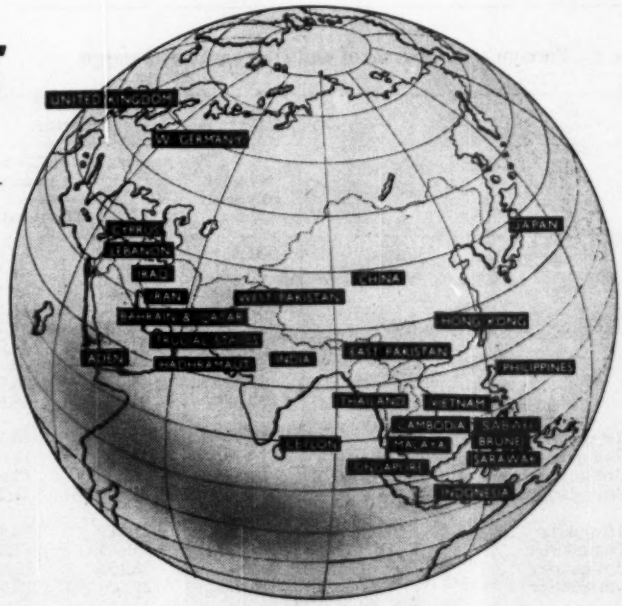

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TABLE 4. **Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo** Thousand tons net

	Entered			Cleared		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Nationality of vessels						
Commonwealth (*a*):						
Registered in United Kingdom	43,639	44,351	45,682	30,580	30,581	30,387
Registered in Canada	74	87	13	17	20	10
Registered in other countries (*a*)	2,136	2,351	2,364	1,997	1,989	1,978
Total Commonwealth (*a*)	45,849	46,789	48,060	32,594	32,590	32,375
Soviet	646	616	806	239	257	405
Finnish	506	534	580	359	351	407
Swedish	3,818	3,612	3,787	1,138	1,375	1,357
Norwegian	8,978	9,445	10,042	2,918	3,388	3,783
Danish	2,126	2,257	2,345	1,322	1,599	1,615
Polish	198	174	221	195	188	203
German	3,096	3,157	3,170	1,905	2,097	2,375
Dutch	6,656	7,168	7,615	4,702	5,422	5,574
Belgian	1,863	1,843	1,951	1,622	1,695	1,753
French	2,983	3,756	4,186	2,006	2,477	2,952
Spanish	551	506	672	377	441	496
Italian	1,572	2,121	1,651	116	106	130
Yugoslav	188	209	175	73	99	92
Greek	1,135	1,830	2,037	315	462	728
United States	3,140	2,870	2,735	2,542	2,332	2,285
Panamanian	1,384	1,206	1,166	167	148	352
Liberian	5,609	5,815	5,330	133	193	444
Other	1,408	1,527	1,561	952	1,098	1,083
Total foreign	45,857	48,645	50,029	21,083	23,727	26,034
TOTAL	91,706	95,434	98,089	53,677	56,318	58,409
Trading areas						
Irish Republic	4,774	4,684	4,810	4,488	4,458	4,711
Northern Europe (Foreign)	20,935	21,646	22,796	18,309	19,941	21,395
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean countries	9,408	9,326	9,729	6,235	6,862	7,932
Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries	5,086	7,069	8,067	1,639	1,943	1,946
West and South Africa	4,663	4,917	5,412	2,456	2,441	2,607
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	16,345	15,694	15,993	3,434	3,232	3,011
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	2,394	2,686	2,519	2,187	2,334	2,180
Australasia	3,346	3,459	3,232	2,133	2,160	2,116
North America (Atlantic Coast)	12,942	13,673	12,946	8,787	9,000	8,657
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	7,880	8,212	8,388	1,428	1,501	1,573
South America (Atlantic Coast)	1,975	2,026	2,009	1,528	1,379	1,241
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	389	498	632	306	323	364
North America (Pacific Coast)	1,390	1,410	1,474	732	737	669
Other areas	179	134	83	16	7	9
Total Commonwealth countries (*a*)	34,844	34,511	34,703	16,458	15,782	15,802
Total foreign countries	56,861	60,923	63,385	37,219	40,536	42,608
TOTAL	91,706	95,434	98,089	53,677	56,318	58,409

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

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TABLE 5. **Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports**

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963
Blyth	18	20	13	632	188	186	892	175	153	938	212	183
Bristol	2,905	4,497	4,185	2,937	4,587	4,307	468	669	536	2,318	4,269	4,257
Cardiff	1,215	1,650	1,672	3,655	2,091	2,167	3,537	764	860	5,685	2,413	2,568
Dover	2,983	3,787	3,942	3,779	6,931	7,564	3,248	3,721	3,786	3,782	6,914	7,381
Falmouth (including Truro)	130	22	46	1,205	1,112	1,090	4	22	15	1,633	1,835	1,894
Folkestone	901	671	739	1,100	1,076	1,152	928	526	560	1,094	1,095	1,074
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	813	2,042	2,258	1,524	2,553	3,092	1,189	818	1,282	1,773	2,515	3,050
Harwich	2,568	3,707	3,786	2,724	3,807	3,930	2,505	3,689	3,786	2,724	3,815	3,917
Holyhead	1,315	1,476	1,488	1,444	1,588	1,584	1,190	1,465	1,468	1,439	1,585	1,570
Hull	5,122	4,701	4,667	5,421	5,023	5,302	1,858	1,543	1,924	4,750	4,689	4,959
Lancaster	6	445	345	6	466	379	—	16	46	3	404	334
Liverpool	11,189	15,541	14,793	14,637	18,623	17,828	7,824	7,707	7,855	13,522	18,299	17,659
London	19,369	28,015	29,031	22,521	36,129	36,916	9,756	15,842	15,818	20,418	35,201	36,053
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	3,264	4,907	5,442	3,536	5,193	5,739	1,305	1,858	1,925	2,896	4,770	5,399
Middlesbrough	1,278	1,715	2,293	1,925	2,922	3,364	1,672	2,109	2,047	2,192	3,463	3,788
Milford Haven	—	2,974	3,563	—	3,770	4,390	—	728	709	—	3,468	4,078
Newhaven	674	384	410	773	436	486	659	424	409	773	451	459
Newport (Mon.)	287	918	1,161	975	1,619	1,832	1,605	1,021	1,100	1,835	1,688	1,925
Plymouth	4,148	557	443	5,495	1,198	1,006	494	212	247	5,406	1,185	1,149
Southampton	8,232	15,483	16,040	11,519	20,781	20,584	7,787	8,133	8,160	11,579	20,757	19,840
Swansea	825	1,098	1,093	2,107	2,691	2,784	2,448	2,576	2,616	2,966	3,298	3,393
Tyne ports	2,072	2,240	2,182	5,015	3,633	3,542	4,145	1,638	1,829	6,225	3,994	4,389
Glasgow	4,107	4,885	4,669	4,902	5,803	5,469	3,736	3,116	3,002	4,907	6,124	5,802
Grangemouth	950	1,081	1,102	1,806	1,597	1,715	318	1,290	1,303	650	1,601	1,667
Greenock	1,022	971	789	2,467	1,984	1,679	629	583	519	2,465	2,147	1,775
Leith	979	898	823	1,293	982	878	798	376	359	1,317	875	798
Belfast	1,843	1,735	1,700	3,538	1,943	1,897	1,348	387	375	3,347	2,007	1,865
Other ports	8,576	8,178	8,223	15,475	10,163	10,337	8,655	4,273	4,597	15,531	9,819	10,094
Total	86,791	114,598	116,900	121,711	148,889	151,200	68,998	65,680	67,288	122,208	148,893	151,318

TABLE 6. **Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports**

Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963	1938	1962	1963
Blyth	10	14	14	2,033	2,422	2,369	1,623	2,375	2,337	1,714	2,415	2,360
Bristol	434	1,033	1,105	994	1,537	1,731	380	498	597	1,545	1,563	1,831
Cardiff	183	399	332	3,665	1,482	1,305	901	453	353	1,582	1,081	906
Cowes	1,051	3,231	1,979	2,983	4,632	4,683	911	3,093	1,901	2,976	4,615	4,752
Falmouth	—	196	161	—	1,148	1,056	—	115	86	—	385	352
Hartlepool	4	6	11	847	776	774	648	736	667	798	824	749
Hull	338	880	909	859	1,103	1,264	588	143	288	1,416	1,288	1,511
Immingham	—	307	369	—	785	972	—	303	445	—	939	1,041
Lancaster	748	1,331	1,527	1,008	1,676	1,876	709	1,558	1,579	991	1,686	1,801
Liverpool	1,987	2,510	2,670	2,991	3,764	3,979	2,074	2,585	2,766	4,326	4,165	4,358
London	7,352	7,738	8,081	8,256	10,301	10,545	2,144	2,854	2,453	10,686	10,904	11,038
Manchester	—	1,045	941	—	1,611	1,440	—	1,145	837	—	1,829	1,582
Middlesbrough	115	426	448	1,059	1,383	1,385	382	293	368	802	861	1,006
Milford Haven	—	384	329	—	1,763	1,900	—	1,875	2,253	—	2,054	2,458
Newport (Mon.)	147	341	315	1,356	632	696	186	131	165	478	562	589
Portsmouth	542	410	435	2,451	3,095	3,135	262	86	90	2,468	3,128	3,144
Preston	—	779	853	—	920	973	—	776	814	—	1,016	1,059
Southampton	668	2,820	2,865	1,950	5,371	5,726	535	4,618	4,997	1,935	5,290	5,790
Sunderland	91	261	254	2,169	1,927	2,424	1,637	1,500	1,966	1,850	1,814	2,335
Swansea	127	258	210	1,271	1,673	1,740	199	816	918	428	1,077	1,133
Tyne ports	426	450	536	4,115	4,107	4,333	2,108	2,459	2,463	2,893	3,738	3,596
Glasgow	856	1,294	1,248	1,672	2,204	2,236	808	938	928	1,528	1,673	1,843
Belfast	3,546	5,859	5,889	4,003	6,278	6,420	2,832	4,592	4,581	4,229	6,302	6,394
Other ports	8,137	11,068	11,916	17,218	16,829	17,582	8,102	8,072	7,977	17,720	16,869	17,387
Total	28,526	43,040	43,398	63,076	77,420	80,543	28,726	42,015	41,828	62,618	76,076	79,016

continued

TABLE 7. **Coasting trade**

	Arrived with cargo			Departed with cargo		
	Number of vessels	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thous. tons net			Thous. tons net	
1955	87,751	33,949	1,903	85,132	33,159	1,713
1956	88,150	35,336	2,240	85,215	34,461	2,218
1957	86,157	36,313	1,725	83,389	33,718	1,684
1958	84,194	36,708	2,095	81,827	36,010	2,006
1959	82,126	36,039	3,372	79,367	35,072	3,053
1960	84,477	35,837	4,829	80,095	34,516	4,621
1961	82,178	36,935	5,297	78,066	34,674	4,905
1962	84,048	37,611	5,429	82,610	36,613	5,402
1963	80,856	37,540	5,858	76,335	35,789	6,039
1962 1st quarter	20,745	9,444	1,295	20,415	9,059	1,294
2nd quarter	23,449	9,976	1,198	22,293	9,543	1,253
3rd quarter	21,826	9,623	1,451	20,779	9,087	1,492
4th quarter	18,028	8,567	1,485	19,123	8,925	1,362
1963 1st quarter	19,324	9,112	1,668	18,741	8,720	1,668
2nd quarter	20,732	9,621	1,504	19,421	9,217	1,464
3rd quarter	21,171	9,562	1,274	19,717	9,080	1,356
4th quarter	19,629	9,245	1,412	18,456	8,772	1,551

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Increase in visitors from US and Europe

MORE THAN 59,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in January – 20 per cent more than in the same month last year – reports the British Travel and Holidays Association. The number of arrivals during the month included 13,980 visitors from the United States – an increase of 17 per cent on January 1963.

Visitors from Europe in January numbered 38,700, which was an increase of 21 per cent.

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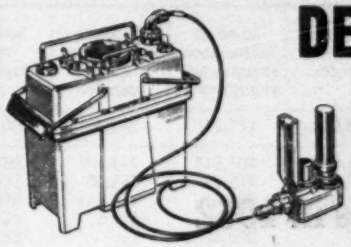

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Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, April 10, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
The Young Detectives:					
Episode 1 – Kidnapped	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Littleton Park Film Productions Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 29311	14	April 6
Episode 2 – The Searchers	" "	" "	Br/E 29312	14	April 6
Episode 3 – In Deep Water	" "	" "	Br/E 29313	15	April 6
Episode 4 – Trapped	" "	" "	Br/E 29314	15	April 6
Episode 5 – The Runaway Cart	" "	" "	Br/E 29315	15	April 6
Episode 6 – The Hostage	" "	" "	Br/E 29316	15	April 6
Episode 7 – When Thieves Fall Out	" "	" "	Br/E 29317	15	April 6
Episode 8 – The Last Round	" "	" "	Br/E 29318	15	April 6
Pathe Pic. Series 482/494:					
Pathe Pic. No. 486	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29319	8	April 6
Look at Life Series 21:					
Turn of the Wheel	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29322	9	April 7
The Big Mill	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Templar Film Studios	Br/E 29324	25	April 8
The Hi-Jackers	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29326	69	April 8
Pathe Pic. Series 482/494:					
Pathe Pic. No. 487	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29327	8	April 9
The Lure of Florence	British Lion Films Ltd.	Sphinx Films Ltd.	Br/E 29330	19	April 9
The Silent Playground	" "	Focus Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29331	75	April 9
A Jolly Bad Fellow	" "	Tower Films Ltd.	Br/E 29332	96	April 9
Is There Intelligent Life on Earth?	Halas and Batchelor Cartoon Films Ltd.	Halas and Batchelor Cartoon Films Ltd.	Br/E 29333	58	April 10
Movietone News 1817A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29011	7	April 10
Movietone News 1818	" "	" "	Br/E 29012	7	April 10
Pathe News 64-29	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29076	9	April 10
Pathe News 64-30	" "	" "	Br/E 29077	8	April 10
		FOREIGN			
Tammy and the Doctor	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 29320	76	April 6
Man's Favorite Sport?	" "	" "	F 29321	120	April 6
A Tiger Walks	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 29323	91	April 7
Carmen Get It	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc.	F 29325	8	April 8
The Nymph	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	U.F.A.-International G.M.B.H., Munich	F 29328	14	April 9
Shoeshine Boy and the Lottery Ticket	" "	" "	F 29329	16	April 9
The Secret Door	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Dorton Productions Ltd. and Fifeshire Motion Pictures Ltd.	F 29334	71	April 10

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The length of the film 'Roman Playgrounds' (Br/E 26600) registered on June 27, 1961, at 24 minutes, has been amended to provide an additional shortened version of 12 minutes.
CORRECTIONS TO THE REGISTER:
The registration particulars of the following films have been corrected as shown below:
'The Old Guard' (F 29233) registered on February 27, 1964, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Titanus S.P.A., Rome.
'The Lost Kingdom' (F 29256) registered on March 9, 1964, has been corrected to include the additional maker: Fides, Paris.
'The Mongols' (F 28658) registered on July 1, 1963, has been corrected to show the maker as Royal Film, S.P.A., Rome, Italy.

The motor trades in 1962

THERE WERE 47,000 businesses, comprising 58,000 establishments, in the motor trades in Great Britain in 1962 with a total turnover amounting to £2,962 million. Stocks held at the beginning of the year were valued at £229 million and rose by 5 per cent during the year; net capital expenditure on buildings, vehicles and other capital equipment amounted to £36 million. These figures emerge from an inquiry into the Motor Trades relating to the year 1962 made under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, as part of the annual inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades. The results for other trades covered in the annual inquiry are published in two parts; the first part was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963, and the second part is published in this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 846).

Purpose of the inquiry

The inquiry into the motor trades for 1962 was the first large-scale inquiry into motor trading since the Census of Distribution for 1950, and serves four main purposes. The only official information available in the intervening years relates to stocks and capital expenditure in limited companies covered by the quarterly and annual inquiries into the distributive and service trades. Not all motor traders, however, are limited companies (unincorporated firms represent about 25 per cent of the total turnover) and one purpose of the 1962 inquiry is to provide estimates of stocks and capital expenditure for all traders as a basis for subsequent annual and quarterly inquiries. Secondly, the analysis of turnover provided by motor trading firms in the inquiry will be used to make estimates of consumers' expenditure on buying motor vehicles for national income and expenditure purposes. Thirdly, the inquiry provides some analysis of the structure of the motor trades. Lastly, the results of the inquiry should serve, during the next few years, as the basis of a continuing series of statistics of the turnover of the motor trades made from returns made voluntarily by a sample of traders each month. These should provide a measure of current activity similar to that already available for the retail and catering trade. A number of motor traders were approached at the end of January this year to provide figures each month and publication of a regular monthly series based on their returns will start later this year.

Results of the inquiry

The results of the inquiry are shown in Tables 1 to 5. Table 1 provides a summary of the motor trades in terms of the number of organizations and establishments, and shows, as mentioned above, that the total turnover of the motor trades in 1962 was £2,962 million. This figure however includes sales between motor traders. For example, it includes sales of new vehicles by main distributors to other motor traders which amounted to some £350 million (see Table 5) and most of the sales by wholesalers and tyre dealers, and much of the receipts by specialist repairers will represent transactions with other motor traders. In addition there are considerable sales of second-hand vehicles between dealers. It is not possible to allow precisely for these inter-trader transactions but it would seem that the net sales by the motor trades as defined in this inquiry was around £2,200 million to £2,400 million in 1962.

The relative importance of the motor trades may be judged by a comparison of this estimate with the total turnover of the retail trades in 1962 – about £9,600 million – and of the catering trades – about £1,400 million.

Some comparison can be made with the situation in 1950, although exact comparisons are made difficult by two factors: the report of the census of distribution of that year gives figures only for those businesses for which satisfactory returns were received which in the motor trades amounted to 84 per cent of all establishments enumerated accounting for an estimated 88 per cent of turnover; in addition, a number of changes in definition have been made between 1950 and 1962 for which only approximate adjustments can be made. Allowing for these factors, it seems that since 1950 the number of establishments of motor trading organizations has more than doubled (from about 27,000 to 57,000) the largest increases occurring among vehicle dealers and petrol stations, while the total turnover in 1962 was about four and a half times the 1950 level. The breakdown and turnover is very similar in both years with proportionately slightly less accounted for by spares and repairs and slightly more by petrol and oil.

Table 1 also shows that over two thirds of the turnover in motor trading businesses was accounted for by new vehicle dealers although this category which was defined to include in addition to main dealers and distributors all retail motor businesses with sales of new cars and commercial vehicles representing at least 20 per cent of their turnover accounted for less than one quarter of motor trading organizations with almost exactly a quarter of the number of establishments.

The high proportion of turnover accounted for by new vehicle dealers was partly due to considerable sales of new vehicles between motor traders and partly to the rules used for classifying businesses. In general, businesses were classified to their main activity but in the case of mixed businesses greater weight was given to sales of motor vehicles than to sales of accessories and petrol. The classification rules are described more fully in the notes.

Table 2 gives an analysis of the turnover of motor businesses. It is particularly important when using this table to bear in mind the rules adopted for classifying traders to kinds of business and the extent of inter-trader transactions.

Table 3 analyses traders in the kinds of business by the size of their total turnover. It shows that a high proportion (87 per cent) of the turnover of new vehicle dealers was accounted for by businesses with turnover of over £100,000 and that as much as 35 per cent was accounted for by businesses with a turnover of over £1 million. In no other kind of business was turnover concentrated in the hands of large traders and for petrol stations, the next largest kind of business, 84 per cent was accounted for by

(*Continued on page* 844)

Table 1. Summary table – 1962

£'000

Description of business	Number of organizations	Number of establishments	Total turnover
Total	46,842	57,853	2,962,397
New vehicle dealers	9,922	14,653	2,058,274
Motor-cycle dealers (new or secondhand)	2,301	3,167	64,864
Secondhand vehicle dealers	4,454	5,259	200,919
General repairers	11,838	12,590	164,300
Specialist repairers:			
Motor body repairers	1,804	1,891	15,243
Motor electrical services	397	660	14,731
Other specialist repairers	398	724	8,309
Motor accessories dealers	983	1,787	25,458
Tyre dealers	1,264	1,356	88,929
Petrol stations	12,696	14,312	260,581
Wholesalers of motor accessories and spares	449	938	40,687
Caravan dealers	336	516	20,100

Table 2. Analysis of turnover of motor trading organizations by kind of business – 1962

£'000

Description of business	Sales of new motor cars	Sales of new commercial vehicles	Sales of new motor-cycles, etc.	Sales of secondhand motor vehicles	Sales of accessories and receipts from repairs	Sales of petrol and oil, etc.	All other sales and receipts	Total turnover
Total	868,771	204,497	32,106	566,888	619,157	560,871	110,103	2,962,397
New vehicle dealers	855,350	202,738	4,766	384,418	316,503	239,325	55,174	2,058,274
Motor-cycle dealers (new or secondhand)	2,312	284	25,472	20,892	11,274	2,307	2,322	64,864
Secondhand vehicle dealers	6,214	736	1,478	155,031	13,043	20,846	3,571	200,919
General repairers	2,231	447	129	2,963	70,313	81,004	7,212	164,300
Specialist repairers	32	56	12	43	36,696	734	709	38,284
Motor accessories dealers	—	—	197	19	22,320	276	2,645	25,458
Tyre dealers	—	—	—	4	85,538	1,893	1,494	88,929
Petrol stations	2,600	234	52	3,455	22,980	214,059	17,200	260,581
Wholesalers of motor accessories and spares	6	—	—	—	40,131	138	412	40,687
Caravan dealers	26	1	—	62	358	288	19,364	20,100

Table 3. Analysis of motor trading organizations by size of turnover (a) – 1962

	Range of turnover										Total	
	£5,000 and under		£5,001-£20,000		£20,001-£100,000		£100,001-£1,000,000		£1,000,001 and above (b)			
	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000
Total	11,214	28,390	14,262	161,031	15,652	693,346	5,426	1,290,991	288	788,631	46,842	2,962,397
New vehicle dealers	47	180	734	10,943	4,724	260,618	4,148	1,061,610	269	724,922	9,922	2,058,274
								Number of organizations	*Turnover £'000*			
Motor-cycle dealers (new and secondhand)	540	2,253	940	10,116	732	30,383		89	22,113		2,301	64,864
Secondhand vehicle dealers	496	1,616	1,483	18,794	2,056	97,395		419	83,113		4,454	200,919
General repairers	4,508	10,789	4,638	52,260	2,603	89,235		89	12,015		11,838	164,300
Specialist repairers	1,455	4,312	787	6,978	318	12,604		39	14,389		2,599	38,284
Motor accessories dealers	518	1,288	293	3,639	136	5,336		36	15,195		983	25,458
Tyre dealers	289	787	288	3,382	494	22,688		193	62,071		1,264	88,929
Petrol stations	3,234	6,823	4,923	53,225	4,285	159,911		254	40,622		12,696	260,581
Wholesalers of motor accessories and spares	118	319	72	921	151	6,926		108	32,520		449	40,687
Caravan dealers	9	23	104	773	153	8,250		70	11,052		336	20,100

(a) This table is made up by combining the size analysis of respondent firms from the main register with an estimated size analysis of non-respondent and unlisted firms. The latter is based on a sample of non-respondents visited in the follow-up inquiry, together with the replies of unlisted firms identified in the sample of 1 in 20 areas enumerated. The estimated size analysis of all non-respondent and unlisted firms, which is subject to a greater sampling variation than the remainder of the table, was:

Range of turnover							
£5,000 and under		£5,001-£20,000		£20,001-£100,000		£100,001 and over	
Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000	Number of organizations	Turnover £'000
8,861	21,104	8,166	84,637	6,418	261,816	1,529	265,786

(b) To avoid disclosing details about individual organizations, separate details for firms with a turnover of over £1 million cannot be shown for kinds of business other than new vehicle dealers.

traders with a turnover of less than £100,000 and 23 per cent by traders with a turnover of less than £20,000.

Another aspect of the degree of concentration is the average turnover of businesses. In descending order of magnitude the average turnover is as follows:

	£ thousands
New vehicle dealers	207
Wholesalers of spares and accessories	91
Tyre dealers	70
Caravan dealers	60
Second-hand vehicle dealers	45
Motor-cycle dealers	28
Motor accessories dealers	26
Petrol stations	21
Specialist repairers	15
General repairers	14

Table 4 shows the purchases of vehicles by motor traders and has already been referred to in the comments above. The figures show that the sales of new motor cars to other dealers account for about one third of total sales while sales of new commercial vehicles to other dealers represent only about one fifth of total sales, thus indicating that commercial vehicles are sold direct by main dealers to final purchasers to a greater extent than are motor cars. Purchases of second-hand vehicles at £527 million are high in relation to total sales of second-hand vehicles (£567 million) but purchases in this case include purchases (including amounts allowed as trade-ins) from the public and from businesses outside the motor trades as well as from other dealers. The difference between total purchases and sales (£40 million) is an approximate measure of dealers' gross profits on the sale of second-hand vehicles during 1962. For a more precise measure of gross profit it would be necessary to have figures of the change during the year in the value of stocks of second-hand vehicles held by dealers.

Table 5 shows details of the stocks and capital expenditure of each large group of motor traders. Although about two thirds of the figure of about £230 million for stocks held by the group of trades is accounted for by new vehicle dealers, it is likely that a relatively small part of this total is made up of stocks of new vehicles. New vehicles, particularly new cars, held by dealers are generally held on consignment terms and remain the property of manufacturers until they are sold by dealers. The value of these consignment stocks is returned by manufacturers and the form of return of the motor trades inquiry asked dealers to exclude vehicles held on consignment terms from their returns. The high figure of the value of new vehicle dealers' stocks seems likely to a large extent to reflect stocks of spares and accessories associated with selling vehicles.

Table 4. Purchases of motor vehicles

£'000

	Total
	1,528,994
Purchases of new vehicles:	
From manufacturers	655,824
From other motor traders:	
Motor cars	278,933
Commercial vehicles	53,783
Motor-cycles, scooters, etc.	13,175
Purchases of secondhand vehicles	527,279

Scope of the inquiry

The inquiry covered those businesses classified to Minimum List Heading 887 of the Standard Industrial Classification, that is, those engaged in the wholesale or retail distribution of motor vehicles and their accessories, in the repair and servicing of motor vehicles and in the retail distribution of petroleum products. All firms were asked to give information about their stocks, capital expenditure and total turnover. Where total turnover was over £5,000 the firm was also asked to give a breakdown of turnover into seven broad groups and a breakdown of trading purchases of vehicles into four groups. The questions about purchases were included so as to make it possible to avoid counting the same vehicles twice over.

The results of the inquiry omit the amounts of motor trading turnover of businesses mainly in other kinds of business, for example, road passenger transport operators, shops selling mainly cycles or radio goods but with significant sales of motor scooters or motor accessories, or general wholesale merchants, who deal among other things in motor accessories. It is estimated that firms mainly engaged in road passenger transport, who were asked for details of any motor trading turnover in the inquiry, had minor sales of motor accessories and petrol amounting to £5 million.

Coverage

In the inquiry returns were made for business units and covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding any subsidiaries mainly operating overseas). Where, however, a firm or group was engaged in a number of quite different activities, separate returns for the motor trading activity were obtained where possible. Firms were asked to give the number of addresses from which they carried out business but no separate details were required for each branch or establishment.

Firms providing the Board of Trade with voluntary returns of capital expenditure and stocks quarter by quarter during 1962 for a motor trading business were not required to complete the standard form but were asked for a special return analysing their turnover and trading purchases of motor vehicles which were not covered by quarterly returns.

The register for the inquiry was built up from a variety of sources. The starting point was the register of motor traders maintained and made available by the British Motor Trade Association: this was supplemented by names and addresses of motor traders

Table 5. Stocks and capital expenditure in the motor trades

£'000

Description of business	Stocks		Fixed capital expenditure						Land and existing buildings	
	At beginning of year	At end of year	Total (net)	New building work	Vehicles		Other Capital Equipment		Acquisitions	Disposals
					Acquisitions	Disposals	Acquisitions	Disposals		
Total	229,272	240,864	35,608	18,550	33,243	23,987	8,511	708	12,225	6,732
New vehicle dealers	156,919	165,460	21,997	11,563	21,373	15,892	5,271	318	7,483	3,356
Motor-cycle dealers (new or second-hand)	11,618	10,197	506	317	775	658	152	81	394	432
Secondhand vehicle dealers	14,286	15,225	1,799	1,212	5,322	5,073	473	136	1,199	268
General repairers	8,608	8,832	2,847	1,265	1,612	800	862	93	767	582
Specialist repairers	3,842	3,912	1,166	526	640	269	281	13	162	1,763
Motor accessories dealers	4,114	4,277	478	197	213	71	149	10	232	28
Tyre dealers	10,093	12,045	2,015	1,036	948	302	337	4	700	35
Petrol stations	9,507	10,031	4,096	2,229	1,724	663	854	49	1,034	265
Wholesalers of motor accessories and spares	7,176	7,676	420	85	341	106	104	4	126	—
Caravan dealers	3,109	3,207	287	120	294	154	28	1	129	3

operating from shop-like premises which were obtained in the course of the enumeration of shops for the 1961 Census of Distribution. Finally, to ensure a substantial coverage of specialist types of motor traders, a variety of trade publications and classified directories were used.

All known large traders and known new vehicle dealers, together with a number of specialist categories, were covered in full. The remainder of the register was sampled 1 in 2. The final response rate was about 80 per cent.

It was realized that the initial register of 36,000 firms (accounting probably for about 45,000 establishments), which would be reduced in number by the elimination of duplicates and the identification of firms out of scope of the inquiry, was not complete and a complete field enumeration was conducted during September and October 1963 in a 1 in 20 sample of local authority areas in Great Britain. The follow-up enumeration not only identified deficiencies in the initial register but enabled a sample of important non-respondents to be visited. Firms identified in the enumeration were compared with the initial register and those that could not be traced were sent a simplified form asking for a description of business and the total turnover. On the basis of the replies to the simplified form, estimates were made of all traders. The follow-up enumeration provided an estimate of about 18,000 firms, many of them small, which were not on the initial register.

Anyone who requires further information about the inquiry should write to the Chief Statistician, Census Office, Board of Trade, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex (Tel. Pinner 8771, Ext. 18), but it must be pointed out that as figures collected for businesses with more than one establishment related to the establishment as a whole, no area analyses can be provided.

Notes:

Kinds of business

The classification of returns into the 12 kinds of business distinguished in Table 1 is based on a combination of the analysis of turnover and the trader's own description. It is made in three stages.

Firstly, where the turnover in 'Other sales and receipts' is more than 50 per cent of total turnover, the firm is classified as out of scope of the motor trades unless its description of business gives clear evidence of motor trading (for example, caravan dealers and firms engaged in the garaging of motor vehicles).

Secondly, where at least 50 per cent of total turnover occurs in the six motor trading headings and at least 20 per cent of motor trading turnover consists of sales of new and second-hand vehicles, the firm is classified to one of the three types of vehicle dealers.

(a) Where sales of new motor-cycles, etc., represent at least 20 per cent of vehicle sales and exceed the combined sales of new cars and commercial vehicles, the firm is classified as a *motor-cycle dealer*.

(b) Where sales of new cars and commercial vehicles represent at least 20 per cent of vehicle sales and are equal to or greater than sales of new motor-cycles, etc., the firm is classified as a *new vehicle dealer*.

(c) In all other cases the firm will be classified as a *second-hand vehicle dealer* unless the description of business indicates specifically dealing in second-hand motor-cycles, in which case the firm will be classified with other motor-cycle dealers.

Thirdly, where at least 50 per cent of total turnover occurs in the motor trading headings and sales of vehicles represented less than 20 per cent of motor trading turnover, the firm will be classified to one of the remaining seven kinds of business.

(a) Where sales of parts and accessories and receipts from repairs represent at least 20 per cent of motor trading turnover, and the firm states that it undertakes general repairs, it is classified as a *general repairer*, unless the description of business indicates some form of specialist repairer, in which case it would be classified to one of the three groups of *specialist repairers*. Where general repairs are not undertaken, the firm is classified on the basis of its description of business (for example, *retail motor accessories dealer, tyre dealer, etc.*)

(b) Where sales of petrol represent the only heading with more than 20 per cent of motor trading turnover, the firm was classified as a *petrol or service station*.

Where no analysis of turnover is provided, as in the case of firms with a turnover of £5,000 or less, or firms identified as additions to the register in the field enumeration, classification had to be based solely on the firm's own description.

Any classification scheme applied to businesses as a whole will inevitably not serve every purpose adequately because of the variety of motor trading activities that can take place within the same firm. The numbers in the various kinds of business cannot be used to obtain outlet data (such as the number of petrol stations or the number of general repairers), since they relate, not to the number of establishments engaged in each activity, but to the number of firms mainly or significantly engaged in each activity, although individual branches of the firm may have many diverse activities. The range of motor trading activities within each kind of business (for example, sales of petrol and oil by new vehicle dealers, etc.) indicates the extent to which mixed businesses occur.

Description of terms used

1. *Turnover* includes all sales, including those to other dealers and distributors, any commissions received and, in respect of sales on hire purchase and other credit terms, the cash value including all deposits or down payments, and the whole of any charges for credit provided by the dealer. Allowances for vehicles taken in part exchange are also included. It excludes any advance payments made in respect of vehicles which had not been delivered at the end of the year; credits, discounts and deferred rebates allowed to customers or staff, and customers' insurance premiums or road fund licences.

2. In the analysis of turnover:

New motor cars include all new motor vehicles on which purchase tax was payable other than motor-cycles, scooters, three-wheelers, bubble cars, trailer caravans, tractors, agricultural machinery and boats.

New commercial vehicles include all new motor vehicles on which no purchase tax was payable other than trailer caravans, tractors, agricultural machinery and boats.

New motor-cycles, etc., include scooters, three-wheelers, bubble cars and motorized cycles on which purchase tax was payable.

Included with sales of new vehicles are delivery charges, number plates and extras incorporated at the time of sale of a vehicle, for example, under-sealing, radios, additional fittings, etc.

Sales of accessories and receipts from repairs include sales of all spare parts and accessories (other than those incorporated in vehicles at the time of sale), including tyres, batteries, etc., and receipts from servicing and repairs of all kinds, including car washing.

All other sales and receipts include all sales and receipts of the business not included in the first six headings, for example, sales of cigarettes, refreshments and meals; sales of trailer caravans, tractors, agricultural machinery and boats, and receipts from car hire and any commissions received.

3. Trading purchases of motor vehicles include the amounts allowed on vehicles traded in, and the value shown includes purchase tax and import duty. Purchases of vehicles charged to capital asset accounts are excluded.

4. *Stocks* are shown at the values adopted for balance sheet purposes. They include vehicles, plant, machinery, etc., unless charged to capital asset accounts when acquired; loose tools and any stocks held outside the United Kingdom other than stocks held by subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas. Vehicles delivered on a sale or return basis are excluded. Duty, in the case of dutiable goods held out of bond, is included, together with purchase tax already paid.

5. *Capital expenditure* represents all expenditure ranking as capital items for income tax purposes. Capital items bought on hire-purchase are included as are any progress payments made during the year on buildings or other capital assets. No deduction is made for depreciation or for the proceeds of any insurance claim. The value of any assets acquired in taking over an existing business, expenditure on intangible assets such as goodwill, and progress payments made before the beginning of the year are excluded. *New building work* includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of existing buildings, and the cost of any newly constructed buildings purchased. Architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc., are included. *Vehicles* include an appropriate part of its value if a vehicle is used only partly for purposes of the business.

6. *Year of return.* Firms were required to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1962, but if this was not their business year a return was accepted for a year ending on any date from April 6, 1962, to April 5, 1963.

7. *Area covered.* The figures in the tables always relate to Great Britain.

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Capital expenditure in transport and the motor trades

THE ACCOMPANYING table presents further estimates of capital expenditure in certain service trades based on the annual inquiries into these trades, the latest of which related to 1962. Estimates for the wholesale trades and certain service trades were given in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963. The present estimates cover transport and the motor trades, the latter being the subject of an extended inquiry for 1962. These inquiries are taken under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and are being repeated each year, though not with exactly the same coverage.

Scope and method of the inquiries

The inquiry for 1962 covered in full omnibus and coach operators, taxi and private car hire companies and companies engaged in other transport and transport services. Road haulage contracting companies and all firms in the motor trades were covered on a sample basis. The sampling arrangements for the detailed inquiry into the motor trades which also included questions on the analysis of turnover and trading purchases of motor vehicles, are described in an article 'The Motor Trades in 1962' published in this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 842).

Returns related to 'business units', that is to say, they generally covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding any subsidiaries mainly operating abroad). Where, however, a firm or group was engaged in a number of quite different activities, separate returns from each main activity or division were required where possible. Returns on a voluntary basis made by firms to the regular quarterly inquiries into stocks and capital expenditure have been used as far as possible in compiling the annual figures.

Results

The upper part of the table relates to businesses in the United Kingdom. Estimates have been added for that part of road passenger transport, the unincorporated businesses in the car hire trade, which were not covered in the inquiry, and for Northern Ireland. Sea transport is one of the trades covered entirely by the voluntary quarterly inquiries into capital expenditure. For the first time in these annual inquiries estimates are given for all firms in the motor trades, with the extension of the coverage for 1962 to include unincorporated firms.

When the annual inquiry was first begun the register of companies was the only available register of businesses in the distributive and service trades. This is still so for some service trades, and in the lower part of the table the figures relate only to companies in Great Britain.

A noticeable feature of the table is the fall between 1961 and 1962 in capital expenditure by road goods haulage companies.

In addition to the information summarized in the table, firms were asked about their purchases and sales of land and existing buildings. It is estimated that for the trades covered in the table as a whole purchases in 1962 amounted to £16 million and sales to £9½ million.

Stocks

Information on stocks held by the various sections of the transport industry was collected in 1962. As expected, the results of this inquiry showed that the industry did not carry stocks at any appreciable level; sea transport accounted for approximately half of the £30 million stocks estimated as being held by the industry as a whole at the end of 1962. The change in the level of stocks during the year was negligible. By contrast considerable stocks appear to be carried by motor traders, details of which are given in the accompanying article on 'The Motor Trades in 1962'.

Notes

Description of terms used

(1) Stocks are shown at the values adopted for balance sheet purposes; they do not include the stocks of companies mainly operating abroad.

(2) Capital expenditure represents all expenditure charged to the capital asset accounts, together with any amounts charged to revenue but ranking as capital items for income tax purposes. It includes capital items bought on hire purchase and expenditure on the replacement of assets destroyed under circumstances (e.g. fire) which have given rise to an insurance claim. Expenditure on assets for use outside the United Kingdom is excluded and so is expenditure on intangible assets such as goodwill. New building work includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of old buildings (including fixtures, e.g. lifts and heating systems) and expenditure on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The purchase of newly constructed buildings is also included, and so are architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, commissions, etc. Expenditure on vehicles includes ships and aircraft as well as motor vehicles and is shown net, that is after deducting amounts received from vehicles disposed of during the year. Other capital expenditure includes plant and machinery and other capital equipment (e.g. office furniture) and is also shown net.

Year of return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year but if this was not their year of account a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6 in the year of inquiry to April 5 in the following year was accepted.

Fixed capital expenditure in transport and the motor trades, 1960-1962

£ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed capital expenditure			
			New building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
	All businesses in the United Kingdom					
702	Road passenger transport	1960	2·9	22·1	0·6	25·6
		1961	4·5	27·9	1·2	33·6
		1962	4·0	30·0	1·1	35·1
704	Sea transport	1960	0·6	161·1	(b)	161·7
		1961	0·4	131·8	(b)	132·2
		1962	1·2	105·9	(b)	107·1
887	Motor trades	1960	18·2	6·1	6·7	31·0
		1961	19·3	5·8	7·5	32·6
		1962	19·0	9·5	8·0	36·5
	Companies incorporated in Great Britain (a)					
703	Road haulage contracting	1960	2·8	26·4	1·8	31·0
		1961	5·3	29·0	4·0	38·3
		1962	3·4	22·1	2·2	27·7
706	Air transport	1960	0·1	1·6	0·3	2·0
		1961	0·2	1·1	0·4	1·7
		1962	0·3	0·9	0·8	2·0
701, 705, 707 and 709	Other transport and transport services	1962	3·4	3·3	5·2	11·9

(a) Information has not yet been collected from unincorporated businesses. Co-operative societies are included.
(b) Included under New building work.

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Prices of non-food materials higher again in March

THERE WAS a further increase in March of prices of materials and fuel used in the non-food sector of manufacturing industry. The rise was less than in the previous two months but it is too early to say whether the recent upward trend in commodity prices is levelling out. The index for the first quarter was 2·0 per cent up on the previous quarter and some 4½ per cent higher than a year earlier. In the food sector prices of materials and fuel continued to fall back, and the index for the first three months of this year

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963				1964	1963					1964		
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	March	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	102·1	102·1	101·5	106·3	107·0*	101·8	103·1	106·6	106·2	106·3	107·3*	107·0*	106·7*
	Basic materials	97·5	97·5	96·8	102·1	102·8*	97·1	98·5	102·4	101·9	102·1	103·1*	102·9*	102·4*
	Fuel	137·5	137·5	137·8	138·5	139·1*	137·6	138·2	138·2	138·8	138·6	139·1*	139·1*	139·1*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	103·6	104·2	104·2	106·1	108·2*	103·7	104·1	104·9	106·5	106·8	107·5*	108·4*	108·7*
	Basic materials other than fuel	97·7	98·4	98·3	100·4	102·8*	97·8	98·1	99·1	100·9	101·2	102·0*	103·0*	103·4*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	98·7	97·5	95·9	106·1	103·7*	97·7	100·7	109·1	104·7	104·5	106·1*	103·4*	101·7*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	105·1	106·9	107·9	109·0	109·7*	105·6	108·0	108·6	109·0	109·4	109·7*	109·6*	109·7*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·6	130·7	130·7	131·4	133·1*	130·6	130·7	131·0	131·2	131·9	132·6*	133·1*	133·5*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·4	120·7	120·9	121·5	122·8*	120·5	120·9	121·2	121·4	121·9	122·3*	122·8*	123·2*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	94·5	95·6	96·0	100·1	102·1*	94·9	95·8	98·5	100·8	100·9	101·3*	102·6*	102·5*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	109·2	109·6	109·8	111·1	112·9*	109·2	109·9	110·3	111·2	111·8	112·5*	113·1*	113·2*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	105·2	105·6	106·9	108·3	109·7*	105·3	107·0	107·4	108·7	108·7	109·7*	109·7*	109·7*
Order XVII	Construction materials	121·0	121·4	122·3	123·1	124·0*	121·0	122·4	122·8	123·1	123·3	123·7*	124·0*	124·2*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	120·7	121·1	122·2	122·9	124·2*	120·8	122·3	122·4	123·1	123·3	123·9*	124·2*	124·5*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963				1964	1963					1964		
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	March	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	119·0	119·5	119·9	120·8	121·4*	119·2	120·3	120·8	120·7	121·0	121·4*	121·5*	121·3*
	Home market sales	119·6	119·9	120·2	121·2	122·0*	119·7	120·6	121·1	121·1	121·5	122·0*	122·1*	121·9*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	120·3	120·8	121·3	121·8	122·6*	120·5	121·5	121·6	121·8	122·0	122·5*	122·6*	122·6*
	Home market sales	121·4	121·8	122·1	122·6	123·7*	121·6	122·2	122·3	122·5	122·9	123·6*	123·7*	123·8*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	113·3	113·1	113·5	117·1	117·5*	112·9	115·3	117·6	116·3	117·4	118·0*	117·7*	116·7*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·4	102·9	103·6	104·1	104·3*	102·7	103·7	104·0	104·1	104·2	104·2*	104·4*	104·3*
	Home market sales	104·1	104·5	104·7	105·2	105·6*	104·3	104·6	105·0	105·1	105·4	105·4*	105·7*	105·8*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·0	128·7	128·7	128·8	129·0*	128·9	128·6	128·7	128·8	128·9	128·9	129·1*	129·1*
	†Home market sales	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·8	134·1*	133·9	133·6	133·7	133·8	133·9	134·0	134·2	134·2*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	104·8	105·4	105·9	106·8	108·5*	104·9	106·1	106·3	106·8	107·3	108·2*	108·6*	108·7*
	Home market sales	103·0	103·6	104·0	104·9	106·7*	103·1	104·1	104·2	104·9	105·5	106·3*	106·8*	107·0*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·5	110·6	110·8	111·0	111·9*	110·5	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·2	111·9	111·9*	112·0*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·0	112·1	112·3	113·3	115·6*	112·0	112·3	112·8	113·4	113·7	115·0	115·8*	115·9*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·3	111·3	111·7	112·2	113·5*	111·3	112·0	112·0	112·1	112·4	113·1*	113·5*	113·7*
Order XVII	New construction‡	125	126	126	126	126*	125	126			126			126*

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs: figures relate to average for the quarter.

averaged 103·7 compared with 106·1 in the preceding quarter and 98·7 in the first quarter of 1963.

Prices of manufactured products, other than those of the food sector, sold on the home market continued to rise in March. The index for the first quarter, at 123·7 was about 1 per cent up on the previous quarter, the largest quarter to quarter increase for some two years. The index was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The fall of over 2 per cent in the index for the food sector in the first quarter of this year was due largely to the decline in prices of raw sugar. Excluding sugar, prices of materials used in the food manufacturing industries were about 0·5 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of 1963 but nearly 7 per cent more than a year earlier. The indices for each of the broad sectors of non-food

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964. (monthly averages)

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Coal†	156·1	151·5	156·3	156·3*	156·3*
Slates	150·7	161·1	161·1	161·1	161·1
Salt	114·3	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour	110·9	112·6	119·3	119·3	119·3
Sugar, refined	129·3	124·0	130·9	122·7	119·7*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	106·3	107·0	106·8	107·5	107·8*
Beer	105·1	107·1	107·2	107·2*	107·2*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	127·4	128·4	128·4	128·4	128·6*
General chemicals‡	99·6	99·6	99·9	99·9*	99·9*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	66·1	65·8	65·6	65·7	65·7*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·4	98·0	98·0	98·4	98·4*
Toilet preparations	128·2	129·7	130·5	131·8	133·3*
Paint for building and decorating	113·5	113·7	113·5	113·6	114·2*
Soap	135·2	135·3	137·1	137·5	137·8*
Soapless detergents	100·7	100·7	101·0	101·2	101·2*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	77·6	76·8	76·7	76·6	76·6*
Steel sheets	133·7	132·3	132·5	133·0	133·0
Tinplate	120·3	119·8	120·3	120·3	120·3
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·5	133·3	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Steel tubes	138·7	138·8	139·3	140·6	140·6
Iron castings	143·1	142·9	145·4	145·7	145·7*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	138·8	138·8	142·2
Rolled	122·8	122·8	129·4	129·4	134·6*
Castings	129·1	134·2	136·8	136·8	136·8
Forgings	128·7	128·7	133·9	133·9	133·9
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	96·1	95·4	102·4	107·0	114·6
Photographic paper and films, etc.	123·2	124·6	125·4	125·4*	125·4*
Spectacles, etc.	122·3	122·4	122·4	122·4*	122·4*
Dental goods	130·1	131·0	131·2	131·2*	131·2*
Gramophone records	119·9	138·5	138·5	138·5*	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	99·4	99·7	99·5	99·5*	99·5*
Perambulators, etc.	121·4	122·7	122·7	122·7*	122·7*
Tools and implements	137·9	138·2	140·3	141·8	143·4*

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Cutlery	130·0	130·4	131·7	131·7*	131·8*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	126·5	127·8	131·6	131·6*	131·8*
Spoons and forks	140·9	143·0	145·9	147·3	147·3
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	145·0	151·1	157·1	157·1	157·1*
Domestic hollow-ware	138·5	140·2	142·8	144·2	146·1*
Domestic gas appliances	109·9	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6
Cotton yarn	88·5	89·0	91·2	91·4	92·3
Spun rayon yarn	91·4	97·4	98·3	98·8	100·5*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	111·6	113·6	125·2	125·6	125·6
Cotton cloth	95·3	94·9	96·7	97·4	97·4*
Linen	111·9	114·5	126·9	126·9	126·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	111·2	110·8	111·9	112·2*	112·6*
Wool tops	85·5	88·2	98·3	99·2	99·2
Worsted yarns	94·5	95·4	102·6	103·2	103·0
Harris tweed	100·0	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	94·9	97·1	101·4	102·9	103·4
Jute yarn	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2	105·0
Jute piece-goods	105·9	108·3	112·4	112·4	112·4
Rope, twine and net	119·0	124·0	126·6	127·1	127·1*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	94·9	96·7	97·2	98·0*	98·1*
Carpets and rugs	119·1	119·4	127·3	127·4	127·4
Canvas goods and sacks	103·4	100·5	100·9	98·5	97·7
Leather for footwear	104·8	103·9	105·5	105·5*	105·5*
Travel goods	118·7	119·7	122·5	123·5*	123·5*
Made-up clothing	109·5	109·9	111·0	111·0*	111·1*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·1	101·9	102·5	102·5*	102·5*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·2	111·7	113·0	113·0*	113·0*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	107·1	108·0	109·7	109·7	109·7*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	108·4	108·5	109·5	109·5*	109·5*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·2	112·2	112·9	113·0*	113·1*
Refractory goods, including bricks	144·6	145·4	145·4	145·4*	145·4*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	123·1	126·7	126·8	127·1*	127·3*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*.	124·7	127·7	128·2	128·4*	129·1*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*.	115·8	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	123·8	123·8	128·4	128·4	128·4
Domestic china and earthenware	135·5	136·0	136·4	137·1	137·1
Glass (other than containers)	129·0	131·6	132·8	132·8*	132·8*
Glass containers	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
‡ Revised figures from January 1963 as follows:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1963 Annual Average
99·6	99·6	99·6	99·4	99·4	99·4	99·4	99·5	99·6	99·6	99·4	99·4	99·5

manufacturing industry were all higher than in the previous quarter. The largest increase, 2 per cent, was in the textile index. This sector also showed the largest year to year gain, 8 per cent, reflecting the very large rise in raw wool prices. The indices for mechanical engineering and for electrical machinery rose by over 1 per cent.

The prices of construction materials also moved up, by about 1 per cent on the previous quarter, and were some 3 per cent more than a year earlier.

Output of broad sectors of industry

There was a fall of about 1 per cent in March in the index for the food sector but the average for the first quarter was still a little up on the previous quarter and nearly 4 per cent more than in the first three months of 1963. The indices for the other broad sectors of manufacturing industry, separately distinguished in Table 2, each rose in the first quarter of this year. The largest increases were in the textiles and timber sectors – these were also showing the largest rises, over 3 per cent, on a year earlier.

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Cement, delivered	120·0	124·4	124·5	124·5	124·5
Abrasive paper and cloth	126·9	126·9	128·7	128·7	128·7*
Cast stone and cast concrete products†	109·1	109·0	111·6	111·6	111·6*
Home-grown hardwood	97·4	101·5	101·8	101·9*	101·8*
Domestic furniture	116·3	116·6	118·3	119·0	119·1*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	109·1	110·3	110·3	110·3*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	115·4	115·3	116·1	118·8	118·8
Paper and board	109·7	110·3	111·5	111·9	112·0*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·1	110·5	111·7	111·9*	112·2*
Wallpaper	131·2	131·6	133·8	133·8	133·8
Paper bags	112·2	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4
Manufactured stationery	119·2	118·4	118·5	119·6	119·6*

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Other manufactures of paper and board	102·1	103·8	105·3	105·3	105·3*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	115·8	114·9	115·7	115·6*	115·6*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	126·5	130·9	133·8	135·3	135·5
Brushes and brooms	135·2	135·2	137·1	138·3*	138·3*
Toys and games	118·1	119·0	120·9	120·9*	120·9*
Sports equipment	133·8	133·8	133·4	133·4	133·4*
Pens and pencils	113·3	114·0	114·0	114·0*	113·1*
Other stationers' goods	126·9	126·9	126·9	130·3	130·3
Plastic mouldings	103·5	103·5	103·9	103·9*	103·9*

* Provisional figure.

† Revised figure for October-December 1963, 111·1.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Hides and skins	82·7	73·5	77·4	76·5	76·5*
Imported	92·5	79·7	84·9	85·9	85·9*
Native	67·9	64·1	66·2	62·4	62·4*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	115·4	117·9	117·9	121·7
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	94·2	94·2	95·6	101·2	108·7
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	57·8	70·3	81·9	83·9	84·2
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	118·9	129·8	144·6	154·1	149·2
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	91·5	97·9	122·4	125·4	128·5
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	115·2	106·6	118·7	120·3	120·3*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	93·3	97·5	101·0	100·2*	100·0*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	59·8	63·1	69·5	72·1	72·1*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	56·6	57·3	59·4	58·3	61·4
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	111·6	98·9	94·5	98·4	101·5
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	67·8	65·6	62·9	62·9	62·9

	1963		1964		
	March	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	154·3	157·4	156·9	156·8	156·8*
Cotton, raw	71·9	70·6	72·6	72·8*	72·8*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	126·7	117·9	120·7	121·4	121·6*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	111·8	112·9	115·1	115·6	116·2*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	170·6	128·5	114·7	114·8	114·8*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	171·0	172·7	172·7	172·7	172·7
Wool, raw	84·7	87·6	99·7	102·6	102·6*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	90·7	100·9	117·7	119·0	119·0*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	87·2	89·7	103·1	106·1	106·1*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	81·2	80·5	90·8	94·0	94·0*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·6	110·3	111·0	111·3	111·4*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·2	99·8	101·0	101·2	101·2*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	103·4	104·7	109·6	110·8	110·8*
Woodpulp, imported	93·6	96·4	100·3	100·3	100·3

* Provisional figure.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 21, 1964.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7216.

Retail Sales in February

THE FOLLOWING tables relate to the article published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (page 779).

Notes:

Kind of Business Statistics

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g., the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1961=100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 10, 1963.

(*Continued on next page*)

Analysis by form of organization

February – Index numbers of values of sales per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier (a)

1961 = 100

	Total all retailers	Independent retailers	Multiple retailers	Co-operative societies
	%	%	%	%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	100 + 6	99 + 5	105 +11	97 + 1
FOOD SHOPS	107 + 2	104 + 1	121 + 8	100 — 2
Grocers	109 + 2 (g)	104 Nil	129 +10	98 — 3 (g)
Butchers	106 + 2	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	93 — 1	93 — 1	103 + 3	88 — 7
Fishmongers, poulterers	106 + 6	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	108 + 7 (h)	109 + 7	107 + 8	..
Off-licences	96 + 5	89 + 3	104 + 6	..
Dairymen	115 + 3	..	..	109 + 1
Other food shops	101 + 5	..	..	..
NON-FOOD SHOPS	93 +10	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	82 +11	82 + 8	83 +16	76 + 9
Footwear shops	73 +24	82 +20	68 +27	70 +18
Men's wear shops	88 + 7	84 + 5	94 + 9	67 + 2
Women's wear shops	83 +10	81 + 7	85 +15	82 + 9
of which:				
Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops	..	71 +11	..	—
Drapers and general outfitting shops	—	85 + 5	..	—
Large (c)	—	85 +16	—	—
Medium (c)	—	83 + 6	—	—
Small (c)	—	87 — 2	—	—
Durable goods shops	103 +15	99 +13	111 +17	98 +24 (f)
Furniture shops	97 +18	97 +19	97 +16	—
Large (c)	—	92 +21	—	—
Medium and small (c)	—	99 +18	—	—
Other durable goods shops	109 +12	101 + 6 (e)	117 +17*	—
Radio and electrical goods shops	103 + 7	101 + 6	106 +10	—
Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulators shops				
Electricity showrooms	110 +10	—	110 +10	—
Gas showrooms	150 +41	—	150 +41	—
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	99 + 8	..	..	..
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	103 + 2	102 + 2	114 + 2	—
Booksellers, stationers	..	118 +13	..	—
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	94 + 7	93 + 5	97 +10	95 + 4
Jewellers	92 +22	93 +22	85 +19	—
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	75 +15	..	..	—
Ironmongers and hardware shops	101 + 5	102 + 5	93 + 4	— (f)
General Department Stores	81 +12	—	—	—

* Provisional.

Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.

(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1962 3rd quarter	105	105	105	105	105	104
4th quarter	104	105	103	104	103	105
1963 1st quarter	106	108	104	102	99	106
2nd quarter	106	106	105	101	105	107
3rd quarter	109	107	110	112	111	110
4th quarter	110	109	111	111	112	112
1962 December	104	105	104	103	103	105
1963 January	105	108	103	101	98	106
February	105	108	102	101	97	104
March	106	107	106	104	101	106
April	105	107	104	99	102	107
May	107	108	106	103	109	108
June	105	105	106	101	106	106
July	107	106	107	105	108	108
August	110	108	112	114	114	110
September	110	108	112	115	110	110
October	109	108	110	110	110	112
November	109	109	109	107	110	110
December	111	108	113	115	114	113
1964 January	112	111	113	111	113	114
February	112	110	113	113	112	113

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1962 3rd quarter	101	102	101
4th quarter	101	103	100
1963 1st quarter	101	102	100
2nd quarter	102	102	102
3rd quarter	105	103	106
4th quarter	105	103	107
1962 December	101	103	100
1963 January	102	103	100
February	100	102	99
March	102	101	102
April	101	102	100
May	103	103	102
June	102	101	102
July	103	102	104
August	106	104	108
September	105	103	108
October	104	103	105
November	104	104	105
December	106	103	109
1964 January	107	105	108
February	105	104	108

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6 1963, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.

(b) Including general department stores.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by February 1964 sales was the five weeks from January 26, 1964, to February 29, 1964, the corresponding period in 1963 was from January 27, 1963, to February 23, 1963. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes compared with a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume.

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,095)		Food shops (£4,171)		Non-food shops: Total (£4,923)		Clothing and footwear shops (£1,395)	Durable goods shops (f) (£956)	General department stores (£451)	Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£2,121)
	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*	Value	Volume*				
1962 Year	103 +3	101 +1	104 +4	102 +2	103 +3	100 Nil	102 + 2	102 + 2	103 + 3	103 +3
1963 Year	108 +4	103 +3	107 +3	103 +1	108 +5	104 +4	107 + 5	107 + 4	108 + 5	109 +5
1964 Year to date‡	102 +6	97 +5	108 +3	102 +2	97 +9	93 +8	89 + 9	109 +14	98 +10	98 +7
1963 1st quarter	97 +3	93 +1	105 +5	100 +1	91 +2	88 +1	83 + 2	95 — 1	89 + 3	95 +3
2nd quarter	103 +3	99 +2	106 +3	101 +2	102 +4	98 +3	103 + 2	98 + 3	97 + 3	103 +5
3rd quarter	105 +4	102 +3	105 +2	101 +1	106 +6	102 +5	105 + 6	106 + 6	104 + 6	107 +5
4th quarter	125 +6	119 +4	115 +3	109 +1	133 +7	128 +7	137 + 8	128 + 8	140 + 6	131 +7
1963 October	111 +6	106 +4	107 +4	101 Nil	114 +8	110 +7	113 +8	118 + 7	116 + 8	112 +8
November	114 +4	110 +2	109 +4	104 +1	119 +4	115 +4	118 + 2	124 + 7	124 + 2	117 +5
December	144 +7	137 +5	126 +3	119 +1	159 +9	153 +9	171 +11	140 +10	171 + 8	158 +8
1964 January	105 +6	100 +5	108 +3	102 +1	103 +9	98 +8	97 +10	117 +15	121 +12	96 +6
February	100 +6	95 +6	107 +2	101 +2	93 +10	89 +9	82 +11	103 +15	81 +12	99 +8

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food Shops: Grocers (g) (£2,406)	Butchers (£641)	Greengrocers fruiterers (£324)	Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)	Bread and flour confectioners (h) (£196)	Off-licences (£140)	Dairymen (£369)	Other food shops (£14)	Clothing and footwear shops: Footwear shops (£230)	Men's wear shops (£282)	Women's wear shops (£883)
1962 Year	104 +4	102 —2	101 +1	102 +2	107 +7	107 +7	106 +6	103 +3	101 + 1	102 + 2	102 + 2
1963 Year	108 +4	104 +2	100 —1	106 +3	113 +6	114 +7	110 +4	98 —5	106 + 4	107 + 4	107 + 5
1964 Year to date‡	109 +2	108 +2	91 +1	106 +7	107 +7	100 +5	114 +3	101 +4	79 +15	99 + 8	88 + 9
1963 1st quarter	107 +5	104 +2	95 —2	101 +2	103 +6	93 +9	110 +8	99 —2	73 — 3	91 + 3	83 + 3
2nd quarter	106 +3	98 +1	114 —2	106 +3	113 +7	94 +7	112 +6	95 —6	107 + 2	103 Nil	102 + 2
3rd quarter	106 +3	100 +2	100 —3	106 +3	116 +5	99 +8	106 +1	92 —8	108 + 6	104 + 5	105 + 6
4th quarter	115 +4	112 +2	91 +2	109 +5	121 +5	169 +5	113 +3	104 —4	134 +10	130 + 8	139 + 7
1963 October	109 +5	106 +3	83 +1	105 +5	117 +5	102 +6	112 +2	98 —8	113 + 8	103 + 7	117 + 8
November	111 +4	105 +2	88 +3	105 +5	116 +5	115 +5	114 +3	97 —7	119 + 4	113 + 1	119 + 1
December	124 +3	122 +2	100 +2	116 +4	127 +5	266 +4	114 +3	115 +1	163 +15	165 +12	174 +10
1964 January	110 +3	111 +3	88 +2	106 +9	106 +6	105 +6	112 +3	100 +2	86 +10	113 +11	94 + 9
February	109 +2	106 +2	93 —1	106 +6	108 +7	96 +5	115 +3	101 +5	73 +24	88 + 7	83 +10

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable foods shops (f): Other durable goods shops: Furniture shops (£403)	Total (£472)	Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£368)	Electricity showrooms (£55)	Gas showrooms (£49)	Miscellaneous non-food shops: Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£795)	Booksellers, stationers† (£60)	Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£261)	Jewellers (£89)	Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£76)	Ironmongers and hardware shops (£236)
1962 Year	102 + 2	103 + 3	101 +1	108 + 8	114 +14	104 +4	105 + 5	103 +3	100 Nil	101 + 1	102 +2
1963 Year	104 + 2	110 + 7	105 +4	118 + 9	137 +19	107 +4	111 + 6	108 +4	105 + 5	103 + 2	107 +5
1964 Year to date‡	106 +18	113 +11	109 +7	109 +14	145 +37	103 +3	107 +15	95 +7	85 +24	74 +15	102 —1
1963 1st quarter	89 — 6	101 + 4	99 +3	98 +10	116 + 6	102 +3	105 + 6	91 +2	74 — 4	67 — 4	102 +5
2nd quarter	97 Nil	100 + 6	95 +5	116 +12	117 +12	104 +5	103 + 7	102 +4	84 + 5	88 Nil	103 +3
3rd quarter	105 + 3	107 + 8	100 +5	122 + 7	143 +23	106 +3	106 + 6	109 +5	108 + 7	110 + 5	107 +5
4th quarter	123 + 8	133 + 8	128 +5	137 + 9	170 +34	118 +4	130 + 6	130 +5	154 + 9	147 + 5	118 +6
1963 October	115 + 8	123 + 6	115 +1	130 + 8	176 +31	108 +3	114 +10	99 +5	93 +11	96 + 7	110 +7
November	123 + 6	125 + 8	115 +4	136 + 6	188 +34	111 +4	125 + 5	108 +5	110 + 8	113 + 6	109 +4
December	129 +10	148 +10	148 +7	143 +12	151 +36	132 +5	147 + 5	171 +5	238 + 9	216 + 4	132 +8
1964 January	118 +21	119 +11	118 +7	108 +18	138 +31	103 +3	116 +18	96 +8	77 +24	73 +15	103 —6
February	97 +18	109 +12	103 +7	110 +10	150 +41	103 +2	118 +13	94 + 7	92 +22	75 +15	101 +5

† Independent retailers only. * At average 1961 prices. ‡ January-February.

Hire-purchase business in February

THE FOLLOWING tables relate to the article published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (page 780).

Debt

Table 1—Estimates of hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD

£ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	318
	1963	316	313	311	308	311	313	315	319	323	324	329	340
	1964	339	338										
Owed directly to finance houses	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631										
Total of above	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	887
	1963	878	872	874	881	895	906	918	927	934	939	947	954
	1964	957	969										

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Change in Debt
	For household goods	For other durable goods	Total		
1958	292	363	655	547	+108
1959	394	523	917	624	+293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1962	301	437	738	778	— 40
1963	318	500	818	751	+ 67
1960 1st quarter	87	152	239	179	+ 60
2nd quarter	73	156	229	182	+ 47
3rd quarter	64	117	181	185	— 4
4th quarter	77	94	171	188	— 17
1961 1st quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3
4th quarter	90	91	181	184	— 3
1963 1st quarter	66	102	168	181	— 13
2nd quarter	74	146	220	188	+ 32
3rd quarter	83	133	216	188	+ 28
4th quarter	95	119	214	194	+ 20

Notes on statistics

The statistics in these tables are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit. Covered in this full credit price would be the full cash price, including the down payment, and, where the credit is provided by the shop, any credit charges. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all goods sold on instalment credit terms by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example, a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended, including credit charges, during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. The results of the 1961 Census of Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops,' which was distinguished in Table 3 up to December 1962, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contri-

butors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops, 98·80; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

New business of household goods shops

Table 3—Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week

Average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishings Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	140
	1963	93	87	94	105	114	102	121	110	122	128	140	148
	1964	106	104(a)										
of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	151
	1963	101	96	98	114	120	115	132	117	130	140	147	161
	1964	112	114(a)										
Independent retailers	1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	122
	1963	81	75	85	93	100	84	100	95	103	109	122	127
	1964	93	86(a)										
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1962	89	89	93	88	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	136
	1963	97	97	102	96	112	119	118	118	128	129	135	140
	1964	108	107(a)										
of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops	1962	68	61	60	62	66	78	79	78	75	82	86	106
	1963	71	67	67	66	73	74	79	82	78	78	82	101
	1964	75	66(a)										
Department Stores: Household goods departments	1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	155
	1963	138	109	111	116	129	112	155	119	134	158	172	162
	1964	152	118(a)										
Total, Household Goods Shops	1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	139
	1963	98	93	99	101	114	111	122	114	126	131	140	145
	1964	110	107(a)										

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.

New business of finance houses

Table 4—Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month

Monthly average 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	102
	1963	159	161	245	270	314	255	274	204	201	235	208	146
	1964	242	262										
Private cars – used	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	78
	1963	81	104	151	168	188	160	181	162	149	163	141	112
	1964	147	176										
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	94
	1963	122	123	160	168	188	155	169	140	139	171	162	135
	1964	177	172										
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	33
	1963	30	40	72	87	102	88	97	94	73	71	57	40
	1964	47	67										
Caravans – new and used	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	76
	1963	74	98	178	242	235	216	231	209	177	173	136	93
	1964	112	145										
Farm equipment and tractors	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	75
	1963	90	86	134	139	143	119	162	179	170	166	153	114
	1964	155	122										
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	181
	1963	233	217	312	295	329	276	339	260	264	313	312	263
	1964	366	386										
Household goods (a)	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	110
	1963	128	96	108	107	124	105	120	120	118	133	127	128
	1964	148	117										
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	94
	1963	115	116	164	177	201	169	189	162	154	175	157	129
	1964	174	184										

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Turnover of the catering trades in February

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in February showed an increase over a year earlier that was similar to that in January – 10 per cent compared with 11 per cent. These increases were both larger than usual because of the low level of turnover during the very cold weather at the beginning of last year. The slightly smaller increase in February coupled with the fact that turnover in February last year was more affected by the weather than was January indicates that trade was perhaps rather less buoyant in February, although, of course, too much significance should not be attached to the figures for a single month.

Each of the broad kinds of catering business shown separately in the table had changes over a year earlier in February that were very similar to those in January. The turnover by public houses was 12 per cent higher against an increase of 13 per cent in January, but in 1963 turnover was 3 per cent lower than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 1 per cent in January and it was this change that contributed to the particularly depressed state of total catering turnover in February last year. For the second month the turnover by canteens and catering contractors showed no change on a year earlier although this group had been showing increases of 5 or 6 per cent at the latter part of last year.

Catering trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier

1960 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	117	96	119	134	119	94	93	100	111	113	130	136	142	126	118	109	126
	1964						104	102										
	1963	+4	+1	+4	+4	+6	Nil	—2	+4	+3	+3	+4	+5	+5	+4	+6	+7	+6
	1964	+10(a)					+11	+10										
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	118	76	124	167	107	69	72	85	103	113	149	169	184	151	128	94	100
	1964						79	82										
	1963	+5	Nil	+4	+6	+9	—3	—2	+2	+5	+3	+5	+5	+8	+4	+10	+7	+8
	1964	+14(a)					+15	+13										
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963	114	94	117	135	109	89	92	99	108	110	129	134	147	125	112	106	109
	1964						97	99										
	1963	+4	Nil	+4	+4	+7	—3	—2	+4	+4	+4	+5	+3	+4	+5	+6	+6	+9
	1964	+9(a)					+9	+8										
Public houses (£711 million)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963	118	98	119	130	125	98	94	101	115	113	128	133	137	122	119	112	141
	1964						111	105										
	1963	+3	+1	+3	+4	+6	+1	—3	+4	+1	+3	+3	+5	+4	+4	+5	+7	+5
	1964	+12(a)					+13	+12										
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	118	110
	1963	115	120	113	106	119	119	122	120	111	119	111	108	96	112	118	125	115
	1964						119	122										
	1963	+6	+7	+7	+4	+6	+5	+6	+8	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+2	+5	+6	+5
	1964	Nil (a)					Nil	Nil										

(a) Cumulative figure for January to February compared with corresponding period of 1963.

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Output in the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in February was 3 per cent more than in February 1963.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, deliveries of worsted yarn and deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 1 and 4 per cent more respectively compared with February 1963. Production of tops was 1 per cent more.

Taking the months of January and February together, compared with the same months of 1963, deliveries of worsted yarn were 4 per cent more and deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) 2 per cent more. Production of tops was, however, 1 per cent less.

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries		
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (c)		Blankets (b)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0		59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1962 4th quarter	116·3	76·9	73·0	60·1	47·5	39·7	10·0
1963 1st quarter	121·6	80·9	80·6	60·9	40·5	39·8	9·1
2nd quarter	118·7	79·5	79·0	58·9	42·2	35·5	7·1
3rd quarter	102·8	68·8	71·0	55·8	46·5	34·3	8·5
4th quarter	114·9	74·7	83·0	64·2	47·6	39·1	10·3
1963 Jan.	42·8	28·5	..	21·3	15·4	13·9	3·6
Feb.	37·9	25·2	..	19·4	12·5	12·9	2·9
1964 Jan.	42·2	27·8	..	22·5	15·6	13·8	3·6
Feb.	38·5	25·4	..	19·7	13·6	12·8	2·6

(a) Including hair. (b Estimated. (c) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in February was 6 per cent more than in February 1963.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the two months January and February the amount of cloth woven was 5 per cent more compared with the same months of 1963; output of single yarn was 6 per cent more and the amount of yarn doubled 8 per cent more.

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·04	19·5	10·8
1963 January*	9·58	2·37	2·52	1·99	19·3	11·0
February	9·90	2·50	2·56	2·10	20·2	11·5
March	9·94	2·57	2·68	2·10	20·4	11·8
April	8·96	2·30	2·48	1·99	19·0	10·8
May*	10·21	2·63	2·76	2·31	20·9	11·4
June	8·31	2·20	2·31	1·77	19·7	10·7
July*	7·59	1·82	2·16	1·94	13·7	8·0
August	9·61	2·45	2·38	2·05	20·5	10·3
September	9·16	2·42	2·47	2·01	19·5	10·4
October*	10·22	2·75	2·74	2·22	21·2	11·5
November	10·31	2·85	2·81	2·26	21·7	11·8
December	9·00	2·50	2·42	1·70	18·7	10·3
1964 January*	9·94	2·74	2·65	2·21	20·1	11·5
February	10·22	2·89	2·73	2·30	21·3	12·1

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
* Average of five weeks. † 53-week period.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand at the end of February in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was almost 2 per cent more than at the end of January. Compared with a year earlier the rate of receipt of net new orders was 14 per cent more and deliveries 10 per cent more.

There are marked seasonal fluctuations in demand in the textile and clothing industries and sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963*	118	100	95
1963 1st quarter	100	96	94
2nd quarter	105	96	93
3rd quarter*	101	89	92
4th quarter*	118	119	102
1963 January	100	84	84
February	100	98	96
1964 January*	119	96	95
February*	121	112	106

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Sales by wholesale textile houses in February

SALES by wholesale textile houses improved seasonally in February and were 13 per cent higher than a year earlier, following increases of 9 per cent in January and 6 per cent in the last quarter of 1963.

The value of stocks held at the end of February was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association (formerly The Wholesale Textile Association). Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444.)

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1962 Year	105	— 2	..	..
1963 Year	108	+ 3	..	..
1963 1st quarter	92	— 3	139	Nil
2nd quarter	98	Nil	127	Nil
3rd quarter	107	+ 7	143	+2
4th quarter	137	+ 6	118	+3
1963 October	158	+ 9	128	—1
November	133	+ 1	129	+1
December	121	+10	118	+5
1964 January	76	+ 9	124	+4
February	96	+13	140	+3

(*Continued on next page*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

SALES BY WHOLESALE TEXTILE HOUSES, continued

Analysis by department

Percentage of corresponding values for 1963

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	February	Jan.-Feb.	At end of February
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	130·2	120·3	110·5
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	114·7	113·6	104·3
Women's underwear	100·5	101·3	89·1
Women's hose and children's socks	113·1	105·4	124·7
Women's millinery	115·6	108·6	87·0
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	91·3	88·8	121·1
Children's wear	121·2	119·9	96·6
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	118·4	116·3	98·9
Gloves	109·2	106·7	119·5
Piece-goods and nets	107·8	107·7	103·0
Household textiles	104·1	101·9	108·3
Flor-coverings, furniture and hardware	125·8	128·9	97·8
Grand total (a)	112·9	111·1	103·3

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Valued at cost.

Hints to businessmen visiting Austria and South Vietnam

REVISED editions of the booklets on Austria and South Vietnam have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room LG15, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3020), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4

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Retail stocks in February

THE VALUE of retail stocks at the end of February was 5 per cent higher than the corresponding year earlier figure, compared with increases of 6 per cent in January and 3 per cent in December 1963. After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks returned to the level of November and December 1963 from the sharp increase of January.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 4 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	137
1964	139	141										
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+3
1964	+6	+5										
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	126
1964	127	128										
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3
1964	+5	+4										

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Further distribution of Hungarian Enemy Property

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the Administrator of Hungarian Property is about to pay, out of Hungarian assets in the United Kingdom, a further dividend to claimants in the Distribution whose claims have been established by the Administrator under Treasury Directions of August 6, 1954.

When the first dividend of 4¼d. was paid in mid 1957, it was thought that the moneys still to accrue would be too small to make practicable any further distribution. In the event, the amount realized has been larger than expected and now permits the Hungarian Administrator to pay a supplementary dividend of 1¼d. in the £, bringing the total dividend to 5½d.

This dividend will be paid to the persons who received the first dividend. Accordingly, in cases where a bond-holder who had established a claim sold his bonds and authorized the Administrator to pay the dividends on his claim to an agent, the dividend will be paid to the agent in the same way as the first dividend.

It is hoped to begin making payments in April. There is no need to make application for payment. If, however, the person who received the first dividend has since changed his address, or if he has since died so that payment is now due to his legal personal representative, it would assist the Administrator of Hungarian Enemy Property if he could be notified at Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Since the amount of dividend is a small one, the sums to be paid on some claims will only amount to a few pence. The Administrator does not propose to issue any cheque for a sum less than two shillings and sixpence, but such sums will, of course be paid if application is made to the Administrator.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 28-30	Vehicles, industrial equipment, machine tools, electronic valves and miscellaneous stores.	Army Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861).
May 6 .	Miscellaneous stores, including:	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (*Sale at Kinterbury House*).	Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel.: 69292).
	Woollen drawers; B.D. blouses and trousers; blankets; tentage; rags; carpets and carpeting; groundsheets; rubber capes; mattress covers; pillows; suitcases; kitchen utensils; cutlery; furniture; batteries; electrical and M.T. spares; tool kits; hand tools; engraving machine; lifting jacks; scrap metal; Autoscythe; steel helmets, etc.		
May 12-14 .	Vehicles, earthmoving, road making and lifting equipment, trailers, plant ancillaries and spares, motor cycles, etc.	Army Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272).
May 21 .	Miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel.: 2081).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – MACHINE TOOLS

Six spindle hydrotel; four spindle auto profiler; internal, surface, plain and tool and cutter grinders; horizontal, vertical, universal, and duplex manufacturing millers; shaping, slotting, and sawing machines; multi-spindle drills, etc.

Location: Army Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.

Application for tender forms to: Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales, 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by 10 a.m. May 7, 1964.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
April 23 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292).
	The above sale will include aircraft spares, ground equipment, wheel assemblies, vehicle spares, oxygen equipment, motors, electronic equipment including video oscillators, signal generators, test sets, oscilloscopes, receivers, power units, electronic valves, transformers, lead acid accumulators, aluminium containers, parachute canopies and cord, sesquicarbonate of soda, paints, chemicals, miscellaneous stores and equipment.		
April 29 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267).
	The above sale will include Perkins S6M diesel marine engines, various petrol electric generating sets and petrol engines, vehicle tyres and wheels, acetate, copper and brass marine spares, engineers', carpenters', fitters' and tinsmiths' tools, wooden engine cases, furniture including formica top tables, mattresses, miscellaneous stores and equipment.		
May 14 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053).
May 14 .	Morpeth (Tranwell) Airfield part with vacant possession and part subject to tenancy to be sold in 8 lots. The airfield includes the modern mixed arable Cockhill Farm of nearly 300 acres with modern farmhouse, cottages and buildings erected some 8 years ago. The remainder of the land consists of useful compact areas of agricultural land, with water, a T.1 type hangar, to be sold *in situ*, and two plantations.	Morpeth Airfield, Northumberland.	Lamb & Edge, Grainger House, 36 Blackett Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle-upon-Tyne 28325).
May 28 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised dates of the sales on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1961

THE FOLLOWING parts of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1961, are now available and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through booksellers:

Part 3 – Area Tables – Northern Region
Part 8 – Area Tables – Southern Region
Price 3s. 0d. each (postage 4d. extra)

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Rubber for January 1964.
Tools and Implements for January 1964.
Watches and Clocks for January 1964.
Home grown Timber for February 1964.
Salt for February 1964.

Appointment to the Cotton Board

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, has appointed Mr. M. D. Oliphant as an independent member of the Cotton Board. He succeeds Mr. J. C. Robinson, who has resigned from the Cotton Board, but has been appointed a member of the Special Committee of the Cotton Board set up under the Cotton Industry Act, 1959.

Note:
The appointment of the other members of the Cotton Board for the year beginning April 1, 1964, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 10, 1964 (page 766).

International Wool Study Group

AT THE LAST plenary session of the International Wool Study Group in December, 1962, there was a general feeling among delegates that the next session should take place in 1964, subject to the right of the Group's Management Committee to recommend otherwise. The Management Committee met on April 13 and decided that the next sessions – the eighth – should be held in London in the latter part of 1964.

Note:

The International Wool Study Group was set up in 1946 for the purpose of preparing statistics about world supply and demand for wool and reviewing developments in the world wool situation. Any country with a substantial interest in the production and consumption of wool, is eligible for membership of the Group. There are at present 40 members. Seven plenary sessions of the Group have been held, all in London. The Board of Trade provides the Secretariat for the Group.

Marking of imported electric incandescent lamps

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, in pursuance of section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, a Draft Order in Council (Draft of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928 Amendment Order 1964) was laid before Parliament on April 15, 1964.

This Draft Order provides that, in the case of imported electric incandescent lamps of the following description, the indication of origin shall be indelibly marked on the carton, wrapper or container, and also either indelibly marked on the bulb or indelibly stamped, embossed, incised or impressed on the cap:

> Electric incandescent lamps the bulb of which is over 15 mm. and not over 35 mm. in diameter.

This Draft Order in Council will amend the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928, Part III (S.R. & O. 1928/570 and S.R. & O. 1931/127).

Copies of the Draft Order can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 3d, by post 5½d.

Notes:

This Draft Order varies the manner in which an indication of origin is to be applied to certain imported electric incandescent lamps. Hitherto, under the existing Order the only permissible method of marking the goods in question was on the bulb and container.

The report of the Standing Committee (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, recommending that the principal Order should be amended in this manner was published as Command Paper No. 2238 on December 20, 1963.

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place since January 31, 1964, in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958. These particulars should therefore be amended accordingly in the publication referred to above.

	Licensed Dealers
Change of Address:	Dillon Walker and Co. Ltd.
Delete:	Watling House, 12/16, Watling Street, London, E.C.4.
Insert:	1, Seething Lane, London, E.C.3.
Change of Address:	Investment and General Management Services Ltd.
Delete:	24, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	80A, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.
	Exempted Dea'ers
Change of Name:	
Delete:	Lloyds Bank (Foreign) Ltd.
Insert:	Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.
Change of Name:	
Delete:	South Eastern Savings Bank
Insert:	South Eastern Trustee Savings Bank
Insert:	Rodocanachi (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co. Ltd.). 65, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The Government offer substantial financial and fiscal inducements to businesses to set up new projects, or to expand existing undertakings, in the development districts. These inducements include loans, grants and favourable terms for renting Government-owned factories, and a taxation concession known as 'free depreciation'.

The full range of the inducements is set out in two Government publications. 'Expanding Industry' explains the assistance available under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 and 1963. The leaflet 'Income Tax Allowances for Capital Expenditure on Machinery or Plant' (No. 430 (1963)), explains the scheme for free depreciation.

The Board of Trade have now published a further pamphlet 'What Standard Grants and Free Depreciation can mean to You'. This new pamphlet complements the two existing publications and is designed to help businessmen to understand how the standard grants and free depreciation can work out in practice, and how they combine to make a significant contribution towards meeting the cost of investing in a new project, or expansion, in the development districts.

Copies of these three publications are available free of charge at the Distribution of Industry Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and at Board of Trade Regional Offices throughout the country.

"See that exporter in the Financial Times the other day? Saved from ruin by ECGD!"

"You mean that chap in the advertisement—laughing his head off?"

"Reckon he could *afford* to laugh—collecting £63,000 from ECGD like that!"

"But fancy landing himself a dud customer like that in the first place. He couldn't have been very bright."

"Well, even ECGD accepted this one. The German car firm must have looked okay."

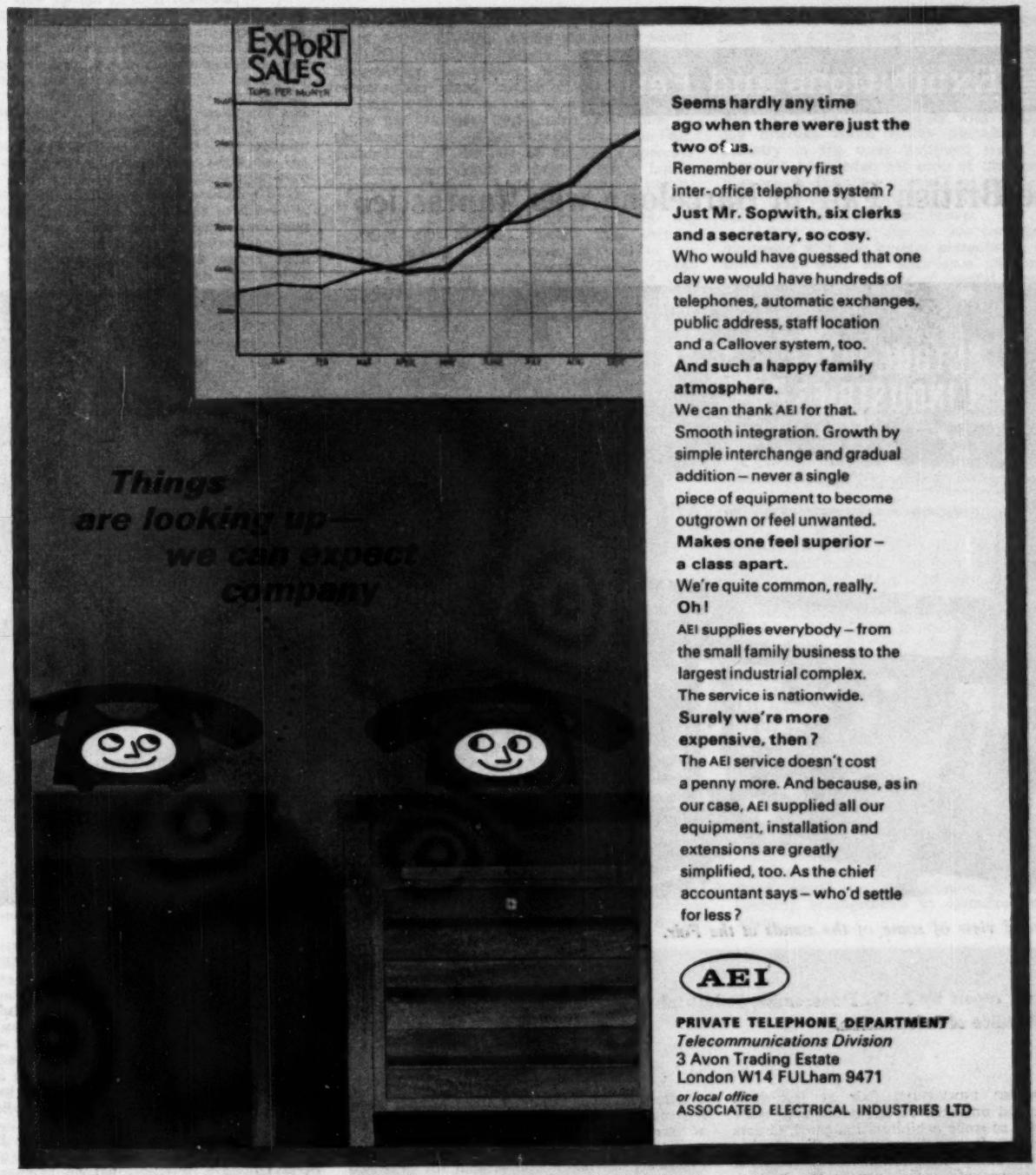
"That's a point. £63,000! Better ECGD than me."

HEAD OFFICE LONDON MONarch 6691

ECGD

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

CRC62D

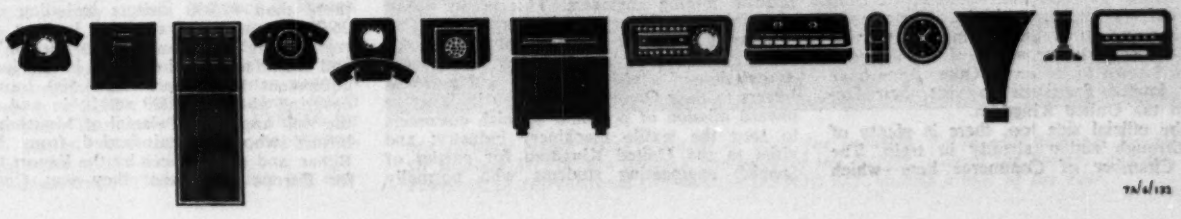


Seems hardly any time ago when there were just the two of us.
Remember our very first inter-office telephone system? **Just Mr. Sopwith, six clerks and a secretary, so cosy.**
Who would have guessed that one day we would have hundreds of telephones, automatic exchanges, public address, staff location and a Callover system, too.
And such a happy family atmosphere.
We can thank AEI for that. Smooth integration. Growth by simple interchange and gradual addition – never a single piece of equipment to become outgrown or feel unwanted.
Makes one feel superior – a class apart.
We're quite common, really.
Oh!
AEI supplies everybody – from the small family business to the largest industrial complex. The service is nationwide.
Surely we're more expensive, then?
The AEI service doesn't cost a penny more. And because, as in our case, AEI supplied all our equipment, installation and extensions are greatly simplified, too. As the chief accountant says – who'd settle for less?

AEI

PRIVATE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT
Telecommunications Division
3 Avon Trading Estate
London W14 FULham 9471
or local office
ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LTD

AEI service grows with you



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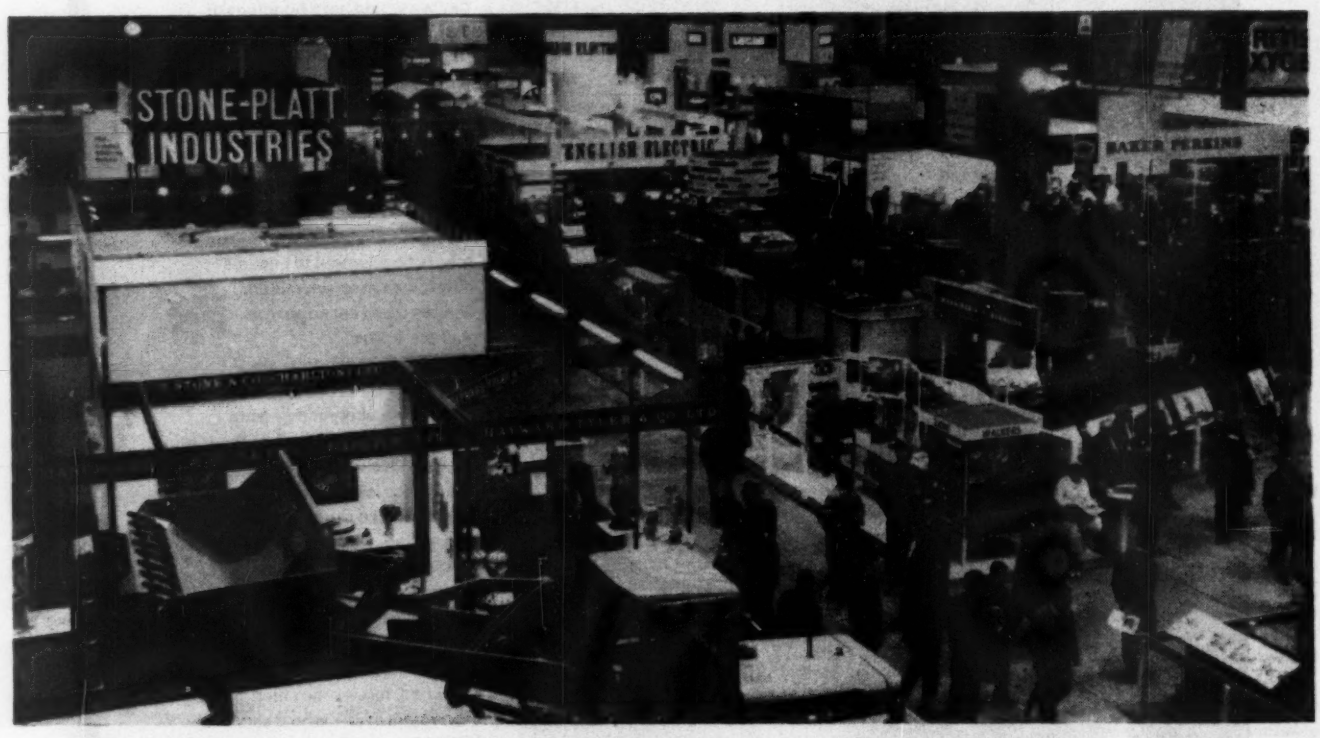
Exhibitions and Fairs

The British Fair in Barcelona was 'fantástico'



A general view of some of the stands at the Fair.

A special report by J. W. Dunscombe, Industrial Correspondent, Central Office of Information.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL Fair at Barcelona which ended on April 12 has not proved quite so difficult as some exhibitors imagined. Orders to the tune of an estimated £9 million, either actual or under negotiation, were received. The concensus of opinion among the 300 exhibitors was that the Barcelona exercise was extremely successful. Despite the success, however, it was made abundantly clear by speakers on the Spanish side that much will depend on the vigour with which the openings created at Barcelona are pursued. Indications at the close of the Fair suggest they will be. Representatives of many firms are staying on to visit the Provinces where prospects of further business are known to be good. Other firms have already invited Spaniards to visit their factories in the United Kingdom.

On the official side too, there is plenty of follow-through action already in train. The British Chamber of Commerce here—which together with the Embassy and Consular staffs has made a telling contribution to the success of this effort—is already busy with follow-up plans. Mr. M. A. Coats, President of the Chamber, has made it clear that his organisation will do everything in its power to make sure that the momentum generated at Barcelona by the Fair will not be lost. First action points are: arrangements by the Export Council for Europe in conjunction with appropriate trade associations for an inward mission of Spanish mining engineers. This is on behalf of mining machinery exhibitors at the Fair who want to see the Spaniards at their works; the organization by the Machine Tool Trades Association of a visit of buyers and potential buyers to their Olympia exhibition in June; an inward mission of potential Spanish customers to tour the textile machinery industry; and visits to the United Kingdom for parties of Spanish engineering students who normally tour Europe after taking their degrees and who will afterwards take up managerial positions. The Chamber, whose rapidly expanding activities will soon include a translation service, also has plans to encourage specialized industrial groups from the United Kingdom to visit Spain on selling rather than fact-finding missions.

Yet another follow-up pointer is the Board of Trade stand in the Hall of Nations at the Feria Oficial e Internacional de Muestras in June. The stand, to be constructed by the Central Office of Information, will feature highlights of the Barcelona Fair to illustrate further the part Britain can play in the development of Spanish economy.

During its 12 days run the Fair attracted more than 92,000 visitors including at least 26,000 buyers, who came to look at exhibits representing a cross-section of Britain's basic and manufacturing industries in the industrial equipment field—more than 500 tons of it covering about 200,000 sq. ft. in and outside the well appointed Palaciol at Montjuich. The buyers who were air-ferried from Madrid, Bilbao and other places by the Export Council for Europe liked what they saw. Comments

like 'Fantastico' and 'Why haven't we seen this before?' sum up the general reaction.

Industries represented included agriculture, mining, shipping, power generation (both nuclear and conventional), transport, building and construction, electronics, telecommunication, radio and television, textiles, food processing and catering, machine tools, mechanical handling, chemicals, laboratory equipment and factory and office equipment. The main industrial groupings embraced about 150 separate trade categories with machine tools as the largest single section. Also represented were a variety of industrial services, including banking and insurance and many aids to industrial efficiency from tabulators to hand tools and even barrier creams for skin protection.

The stands of some of the big names, such as English Electric, Rolls Royce, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, British Oxygen, Associated Electrical Industries, Pye, Standard Telephones and Cables, the John Thompson Group, Davy Ashmore, Shell, B.P., Thorn Electrical and others were magnets for many Spanish engineers and chemists concerned with basic industry. Their presence at Barcelona had less to do with hard selling than with prestige and consolidation. Of more immediate interest was the presence of a large number of medium to small firms who, because of Spain's increasing liberalization of imports with the Four Year Plan, were making a first appearance.

These firms, including many in the machine tool, mechanical handling and general equipment sectors, had come to sell, to appoint agents and discuss licensing arrangements. In all of these things they were much more successful than many had hoped. Apart from orders actual and under negotiation many substantial developments concerned with various sectors of Spain's planning have been accelerated as a direct result of the Fair. British Motor Corporation, for example, are negotiating a very large expansion of their activities in the Valladolid area where they are already manufacturing a wide range of commercial vehicles in association with the Spanish SAVA group.

Some of the orders being negotiated are impressive. Those of the British Delta Group for products including electrodes, nickel silver and hot brass stampings are estimated at £250,000. The Kenwood Group of catering and domestic kitchen equipment makers, making their debut in Spain, report negotiations with the same end value. Robert Kellie & Son Ltd. concluded orders for orange processing equipment valued at £12,000 and are negotiating the supply of further equipment worth about £100,000. K. & L. Steelfounders, the crane makers whose towering exhibits dominated the outside display area at the show, actually sold all of them for a total figure in the region of £500,000 and have taken further orders for a similar amount. Spanish agents for British products, whose stands accounted for a quarter of the total at the Fair, report similar success. One of the larger concerns, Maquinaria Gumuzio, S.A., agents for several British machine tool firms, are negotiating orders valued at £200,000 with definite orders for £20,000. These are merely indicative of the results of hard selling of what might be called 'off the shelf' products.

Other orders under negotiation include:—Spooner Dryer and Engineering Co. of Yorkshire—£150,000 for drying equipment for paper mixing machines and plastic fabric manufacturing equipment. Contracts to value of £20,000 already signed. Babcock & Wilcox—order under negotiation for steam block boiler worth £90,000. Hawker Siddeley Ltd.—orders under negotiation worth £90,000. Bell Punch Company Ltd.—orders under negotiation worth £40,000; definite orders worth £10,000. John Thompson Group—£200,000 for power station equipment in negotiation. Definite order worth £5,000.

Also under negotiation are orders for electrical equipment worth £30,000, pasteurization plant worth £50,000, textile machinery worth £180,000, concrete mixers worth £50,000. Shoemaking machinery, welding equipment construction plant, cutting machines feature in other orders to a total of £240,000.

As Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe and of the Fair, pointed out in the last of his many speeches at Barcelona, 'Spain is now Britain's fastest expanding market. I am sure that the expansion rate will increase even more rapidly in the next few months. However, let me reassure our Spanish friends that Britain, already Spain's best customer, is ready to buy increasing quantities of Spanish goods. Trade must flow in two directions to be of permanent mutual advantage'.

Any account of the Fair would be incomplete without reference to the support given by the Royal Navy, the Royal Highland Fusiliers, the London Festival Ballet and the Richmond Rugby team whose individual efforts gave a great deal of genuine pleasure and entertainment. Also to be remembered are the efforts of the Spanish press, radio and television whose massive coverage (some 200 stories, articles and pictures in the Madrid papers alone) generated so much interest.

Finally—a note on the Spanish thirst for English beverages—Whitbreads 'Britannia Bar' ran completely dry on three occasions despite air freighting fresh supplies from England. The Brooke Bond people supplied an astronomical number of cups of tea.

How the fair was mooted

An after dinner chat in London last year has had results which may well affect Britain's trade relations with Spain. The two people concerned were Senor Lopez Bravo, Spain's Minister for Industry, and Sir William McFadzean, Chairman of the Export Council for Europe. Sir William had invited Senor Bravo to dinner following his visit to the Board of Trade. Together they discussed the idea of a show for British industry in Spain. The British Industrial Fair in Barcelona was the direct result.

On April 6 Sir William had the pleasure of conducting Senor Bravo, who was leading a hundred-strong party of industrialists from Madrid, on a two-hour tour of the exhibition of British engineering skills. Senor Bravo's first comment was 'Between us we seem to have done a very good job'. General verdict of the British firms who are showing capital and producer products designed for Spain's five million pounds social and economic plans was that Senor Bravo was 'very much on the ball'. As a qualified engineer with wide ranging interests Senor Bravo discussed British industry in the most pertinent terms which proved a knowledge not only of the contribution which Britain can make to the development plan but of developments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere abroad.

He told me later that he was tremendously impressed with the general presentation of the show and with the excellence of products covering the main range of capital goods and equipment for the engineering industries.

'I am very sure', he said, 'that Britain, not merely on this showing, magnificent as it is, but from what I already know of your industries, is going to make a most important contribution to our economic development plan. I would be sincerely sorry if Britain which for many years has been the most important customer for our exports, should not find the profit you deserve'.

Asked about particular areas of industrial development in Spain in which British industry could make an early effective contribution, Senor Bravo said this was difficult because of the very wide range of activities envisaged. He added, 'I think that mining developments, the provision of the very high accuracy machine tools, communications generally, hydraulics and developments to do with both thermal and nuclear power should provide plenty of opportunities for Britain'.

In a press conference with Spanish journalists, Senor Bravo indicated that any new imports contemplated in terms of the development plan would not damage Spain's existing industries but would rather strengthen them. Antiquated machinery would be replaced and there would be considerable emphasis on licensing arrangements to manufacture inside Spain.

Details of the amendments and additions to the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are to be found on page 863.

Mr. Edward Heath (left) Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development. Sir William McFadzean (centre), chairman of the Export Council for Europe, and Mr. G. D. Toogood, of International Combustion (Export) Ltd., during a tour of the Fair.

IBSAC 64

IBSAC 64 . . . the Industrialised Building Systems and Components Exhibition . . . will be the first presentation of a completely new exhibition for the building industry.

IBSAC 64 aims to direct attention to the revolutionary and exciting developments now taking place in industrialised building systems, materials and components, emphasising the practical and progressive manner in which the industry is tackling current constructional problems.

IBSAC 64 will be fully international and will cover every aspect of building industrialisation, displays ranging from pre-manufactured composite-unit systems to pre-fabricated walls, floors, ceilings, windows, plumbing, electrical installations and other components. Special emphasis will be placed on the standardisation and rationalisation of components' manufacture and assembly.

IBSAC 64 will occupy the whole of the 1,000,000 sq. ft. site of the former Crystal Palace exhibition buildings and terraced gardens. This site was used in 1961 and again in 1963 for the highly successful International Construction Equipment Exhibition. Within 25 minutes of Central London, the site offers full facilities, including a seven-acre car park.

IBSAC 64 is promoted by Ibsac Limited, sponsored by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and organised by Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited.

INDUSTRIALISED BUILDING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS EXHIBITION

CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON • 23rd June — 4th July, 1964

DAILY 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. LAST DAY 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Further information and complimentary tickets available from:
Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited,
Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street,
London, W.C.1.
Tel: CHAncery 9011

100 exhibitors at LV Fair

MR. EDWARD DU CANN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, opening the second Licensed Victuallers' Fair at Earls Court on April 13, said that the number of exhibitors were a testimony to the interest in and the importance of the Fair.

The purpose of the Fair, which closes today (April 17) is to portray the trade to the public and to demonstrate the vigour of the industry. Apart from wines, spirits, beers, lagers and mineral waters, the latest ideas for modern catering, furnishing, contemporary decor, lighting and heating, glassware, in fact, everything to meet the requirements of the licensed and allied trades, were displayed by more than one hundred exhibitors. The preparation, cooking and serving of hot meals and snacks in some 7,000 licensed houses in the United Kingdom were also portrayed as a salient feature of the Fair.

Continuing his speech, the Minister said: 'We live by what we can sell abroad, and we can only sell abroad if we suit the customer. The more successful our trade the more our home market will flourish in the context of a rising standard of living.'

He said that last year our exports of whisky totalled almost £85 million, exports of gin amounted to £5.6 million and beer £3.1 million. Since 1946 exports of beer had risen by 45 per cent, exports of gin by about 500 per cent, and exports of whisky by 670 per cent. Total exports during 1963 at about £93½ million were an all-time record. Exporters of soft drinks and of equipment of all types were also playing their part in Britain's expanding export record.

Concluding, the Minister congratulated those who were concerned in the sponsoring, planning and organization of the Fair. 'I hope that it will stimulate trade in every way and that those exhibitors who are not in the export business will consider it. I would like to extend an especially warm welcome to all the overseas visitors and hope that they enjoy their tour round the Fair and that they will be encouraged to place orders for the many excellent products they see displayed here.'

British packaging display in Amsterdam

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in collaboration with the Institute of Packaging, is staging a display of British packaging equipment and materials at MACROPAK, the International Packaging and Package Handling Exhibition, Amsterdam, which closes on April 21.

Sixteen British manufacturers are taking part in the display with individual stands showing a wide range of packaging goods for industry, commerce, hospitals and the home. The display occupies about 6,000 sq. ft. in its own hall. The Institute of Packaging is also organizing a trade information bureau in the hall to answer inquiries about the British packaging industry.

In addition to those taking part in the official British display, more than 80 British manufacturers were expected to show their products elsewhere at the exhibition either directly or on the stands of agents. The exhibition opened on Tuesday, April 14.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

British tools to be exhibited in Detroit

THE BOARD OF TRADE has collaborated with two trade associations in organizing a combined British exhibit of metal-working tools at the American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers' (ASTME) Exhibition which opens in Detroit on April 20 and closes on April 24. The exhibit will be the biggest official British venture ever staged at a North American specialized fair, and will occupy a total of over 7,300 square feet of exhibition space. The British exhibit will comprise two displays, one by the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association and the other by The Machine Tool Trades Association.

Thirteen firms will have individual stands in The Machine Tool Trades Association's display. They will show a representative range of machine tools for metal-working, including those for turning, drilling, shaping, grinding and sawing. Nineteen British manufacturers will take part in the Gauge and Tool Makers' Association's display. They will show, on individual stands, a wide selection of metal-working precision and measuring instruments, including gauges and diamond and cutting tools. There will also be an official British trade information inquiry bureau manned jointly by British Consular Service and Gauge and Tool Makers' Association staff.

This will be the first official British participation at this ASTME Exhibition in the United States which is a 'moveable' event held in conjunction with the Society's annual conference. The Exhibition has been held in recent years in New York, Cleveland and, in 1963, in Chicago.

British exports to the United States last year of machine, hand and power tools totalled £3.3 million.

British wool fabrics win 49 gold medals in US

BRITISH wool textile designers again triumphed at this year's International Textile Exposition at Sacramento, California. In the fabric design competition, the results of which were received recently, 49 gold medals were awarded to British firms out of a total of 106 awards. This was three times as many as the number received by any other country in the wool textile categories. In last year's competition British designers won 24 gold medals.

Outstanding successes were achieved by two Scottish firms—Gibson & Lumgair Ltd., of Selkirk, and Keddie, Gordon & Co. Ltd., of Galashiels (six gold medals each)—and by Dobroyd Ltd., of Huddersfield (five gold medals). Other countries winning gold medals included the United States (11), Finland (16), Sweden (15), and West Germany (4).

Samples Fair—Barcelona

INFORMATION has been received from the organizers of the International Samples Fair at Barcelona from June 1-15, that due to the demand for space, redistribution of the stands in the sections relating to 'Metallurgy', 'Machinery for Public Works' and 'Motor Vehicles and Transport' has become necessary. Anyone affected by these new arrangements should contact the organizers of the fair: Feria Oficial e International de Muestras en Barcelona, Palacio No. 1, Avda-Maria Christina, Barcelona (not the Board of Trade) as soon as possible.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	*April 3*	*July 3*
Europe	*March 6*	*June 5*
United Kingdom	*Feb. 7*	*May 1*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa; 2785, United Kingdom and Rest of the World will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 3, March 6 and February 7, respectively.

EUPORE

Additions:

ROTTERDAM: 3RD INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING MARINE ENGINEERING PORT EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – November 10-14, 1964.
Apply, Anglian Trade Promotions Ltd., 67-69 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 6561-3).

BERLIN: GREEN WEEK – January 29-February 7, 1965.
* Apply, Berliner Ausstellungen, Berlin-Charlottenberg 9, Hammarskjold Platz 1-7.

MUNICH: EXHIBITION OF BUILDING MACHINES (BAUMA) – March 20-28, 1965.
* Apply, The Building Exhibition, 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

OFFENBACH: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER GOODS FAIR – August 28-September 2, 1965.
* Apply, Offenbacher Messe Gesellschaft M BJ1 605 Offenbach/M.1 Kaiserstrasse 108-112, Postfach 32.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

HARROGATE: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – January 9-15, 1965.
* Apply, G. Wilkinson Esq., Harrogate International Toy Fair Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8921).

BRIGHTON: 12TH BRITISH TOY FAIR – January 31-February 4, 1965.
* Apply, J. A. Glanfield Esq., British Toy Fairs (International) Ltd., 94 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9158).

Overseas Trade and Exports

The boom in Canada

IF THE PRESENT *upswing* in the Canadian economy continues through 1964 (and this now seems assured), it will be the longest period of expansion in Canada since the war. The volume of imports, which has begun to rise in recent months, will reach record levels in 1964 and for most British exporters the prospects should be better than in any year since 1956.

In the longer term there are bound to be breaks and perhaps even minor setbacks in the pace of expansion. But the indications are that on the whole the Canadian economy will be running at a high and rising level of activity for the rest of the decade. Some of the developments in hand or in prospect are indeed among the largest ever undertaken in this or any other country. Two of them, the Peace River and Manicouagan power projects in British Columbia and Quebec (which together will cost more than $1,500 million) are already under construction. Another two, Hamilton Falls (Labrador) and the Columbia River development (British Columbia) – another $1,500 million – are almost certain to proceed. Less certain, but of comparable size, are the enormous projects which have been proposed for Passamaquoddy Bay (New Brunswick) and the Nelson River (Manitoba).

It is not however only in the field of water power that large projects have been planned. Great Canadian Oil Sands have been given little more than two years in which to complete their $200 million plant for the extraction of oil from the Athabasca oil sands (the world's largest untapped reserve of oil). In Ontario the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority are proceeding with the twinning of the Welland Canal at a cost of some $180 million, and the Ontario Hydro with a $500 mililon nuclear power station.

A feasibility study for a publicly-supported multi-million dollar steel complex for Quebec has been completed. On the Quebec/Labrador border the $300 million Wabush iron ore project is scheduled for completion in 1965. Mining activity is also at a peak in British Columbia, and in the pulp and paper industry of the province new mills and expansions that are expected to cost more than $600 million have been planned or are in the process of construction.

Having survived the doldrums of 1956-61, the devaluation of 1961-62 and the surcharges of 1962-63, British exporters should now take maximum advantage of the Canadian market. The economy is expanding: the dollar is securely pegged, the surcharges have been removed and there are signs of an investment boom. In the early fifties our trade and investment efforts in Canada reached their peak after the boom had petered out. It is to be hoped that this will not happen again.

After these general remarks it may be useful to pinpoint some more of the big Canadian projects for the benefit of firms who make capital goods, and also to show consumer goods firms one way of finding out what they might sell in Canada.

Capital goods

The following list of large projects, pending or already started, includes those mentioned in the text above but is not, of course, comprehensive. Details of these and of other opportunities in almost all fields of industry can be got from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 569).

Canada Branch of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department in Board of Trade headquarters, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, would also be pleased to deal with general points about trade and projects in Canada. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2328).

Columbia and Peace River multi-million dollar power developments.

Hydro Quebec have under way a multi-million dollar project at Manicouagan.

The Hamilton Falls power project, 1965-1969, value $700 million.

Developments of the Athabasca oil sands by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., are still going ahead.

The 'twinning' of the Welland canal at a cost of some $180 million will probably begin during the 1964-65 non-navigation season.

Work has begun on Ontario hydro's 1000 m.w. nuclear power station, the cost will be $500 million.

A $200 million steel complex is planned for Quebec Province.

Wabush Iron Co. are expanding their mines in Labrador, using power from Twin Falls on the Hamilton River.

Federated Co-operatives Ltd. are to construct a synthetic fertilizer plant in Alberta, estimated cost $18 million.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., expansion of Fort Saskatchewan operation, cost $14 million.

A merchandising centre in downtown Montreal is to be built, cost $75 million.

There will be a redevelopment scheme in downtown Halifax by Provincial and Central Properties Ltd.

Domtar Newsprint, Red Rock, Ontario, are building a $14.5 million extension to their craft pulp mill.

A new mill is to be built by Great Lakes Paper Company, Fort William, Ontario, at an estimated cost of $31 million.

Abitibi Power and Paper Co. Ltd., Ontario, are planning a $13 million extension.

Macmillan, Bloedel and Powell River Ltd., are building a lumber and pulp mill, cost $86 million.

B.C. Forest Products are building a $25 million mill at Crofton.

Prince George Pulp and Paper Co., B.C., are building a new mill, cost $80 million.

Columbia Cellulose are building a mill at Prince Rupert, B.C., cost $70 million.

Bathurst Power and Paper Co. are planning a $45 million mill.

The Montreal World Fair will take place in 1967.

Consumer goods

The British buying houses of Canadian Department Stores offer a central and readily available means of selling to Canada. The addresses of some of these stores follow and details of the Canadian stores represented and the goods handled can be supplied by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 411).

British Buying Office

Associated Merchandising Corp., 62/64 Brook Street, London, W.1.

George Baker Limited, 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Grosvenor 2254).

James Bennett (Buying & Export) Ltd., 76 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 7088).

Henry Birks and Sons Ltd., 19 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 7352).

The T. Eaton Company Ltd., 61/65 Conduit Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 5501).

Also at:

MANCHESTER: 65 Granby Row.

LEICESTER: Phœnix Buildings, Berridge Street.

BELFAST: Scottish Mutual Assurance Bldg., Donegall Square.

Gimbell Brothers, Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 3031).

Great Universal Stores Ltd., Universal House, 251/256, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 4080).

J. J. Langley & Co., Reliance House, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Tel. Central 4450).

Charles Lester & Co., 407 Tower Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Tel. Maritime 1461).

Ohrbach's (London) Ltd., 48 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Grosvenor 2254).

Owen Owen Ltd., Export Division, 66 Whitechapel, Liverpool 1.

Also at:

103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 0584).

The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., 12 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 2154).

Woodward Stores (London) Ltd., 54/62 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 3067).

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Switzerland and the Republic of Togo

A COMMERCIAL agreement was signed in Accra on January 17 between Switzerland and the Republic of Togo.

The Agreement provides for economic and technical co-operation between the two countries and for the extension of most-favoured-nation treatment to each other.

Switzerland continues to afford free importation of certain products including coffee, cocoa, bulk cotton, crude palm oil, piments and other spices and raw calcium phosphates from the Togolese Republic. The Togolese Republic has granted quotas for a number of Swiss goods, including medicinal milk, tobacco, mechanical and electrical equipment, and watches and spare parts.

The agreement contains clauses regarding payment and the protection of investments by citizens, companies, etc., of each country in the other, with special reference to compensation in the event of nationalization.

The agreement will remain in force until December 31, 1964, being renewable annually by mutual agreement. Pending formal acceptance by both parties, it came into force provisionally from January 17, 1964.

The agreement applies to the Principality of Liechtenstein so long as she is bound to Switzerland by a customs union.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Rwanda and Switzerland

THE SWISS *Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt* reports that a Trade and Protection of Investments Agreement between Rwanda and Switzerland has been signed at Kigali. This agreement is valid in the first instance until December 31, 1964, but will be automatically renewed from year to year subject to three months' notice of denunciation.

The main provision under the agreement is that of reciprocal *Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment*, which applies to both trade and investment.

A copy of the text of the agreement (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Norway and East Germany

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Norway and East Germany regulating trade between the two countries during 1964 was signed in Oslo on February 1, 1964.

The agreement provides for trade in each direction to a value of 61·5 million kroner, an increase of 9 million kroner over the figure proposed for 1963.

The principal Norwegian exports to East Germany for which quotas are provided are: herring and other fish, fish meal, fatty acids and alcohols, cellulose, rolling mill products, aluminium.

Norwegian imports from East Germany include: textiles, sugar, motor vehicles, chemicals, glass and ceramic products and Christmas decorations.

Detailed lists of the quotas can be seen on application to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Room F39, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450).

Bulgaria and Norway

A PROTOCOL to the Trade Agreement between Bulgaria and Norway signed on October 16, 1962, was signed in Oslo on December 21, 1963, and provides the framework for trade between the two countries during 1964.

The value of the quotas is approximately the same as for last year, though there are variations in the individual items.

Norwegian exports to Bulgaria in 1963 increased to Kr. 24·4 million from Kr. 7·8 million in 1962. Bulgarian exports to Norway dropped slightly to Kr. 6·7 million in 1963.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be made to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Room F39, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450).

Republic of Mauritania and Spain

IT HAS BEEN announced in the Spanish Ministry of Commerce Publication *Informacion Comercial Espanola*, that a trade agreement between the Republic of Mauritania and Spain was signed in Nouakchott on Febuary 14, 1964. The agreement, which is for an indefinite period of time, will come into effect from the date of ratification.

Amongst products for export to Spain from Mauritania are cattle on the hoof, meat and hides, fish and crustaceans, tinned fish, fish meal and roes, gum arabic, iron ore and copper ore.

Amongest products to be exported from Spain to Mauritania are tinned meats and vegetables, drinks, tyres and other rubber products, wool, cotton, artificial and synthetic fabrics, footwear, domestic ware, mechanical and electrical apparatus, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, paper and paperboard. No quotas are stated in this agreement.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Czechoslavakia and Rumania

A NEWSPAPER report from Prague states that a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Rumania during 1964 was signed in Prague about the middle of March.

No information about quantities or values is given except a statement that the protocol provides for an increase in mutual deliveries compared with last year.

Inquiries about this notice and on general aspects of Czechoslovak or Rumanian trade should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267), and if the inquiry is specific to the main part of this notice reference CRE 5664 should be quoted.

Morocco and India

THE MOROCCAN Ministry of Commerce publication *Note de Documentation* for February 1964, gave details of an additional protocol to the trade agreement between Morocco and India, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962 (page 1179).

The protocol, which came into effect on August 3, 1963, for one year, slightly extends the lists of goods to be exchanged between the two countries.

Details of the protocol may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Morocco and Japan

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of March 25, 1964, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Morocco and Japan for a further year from December 24, 1963.

Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of the agreement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Registration of trade marks in Afghanistan

INFORMATION has been received from the British Embassy in Kabul that trade marks may now be registered in Afghanistan. A copy of the Trade Marks Law and a note on the registration procedure may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Fuses for the Mackay Regional Electricity Board. April 15. E.S.B. 10584/64.*

Turbo-Generators and Plant for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 10920/64.

Postmaster-General's Department:

Bimotional Switch Shafts and Parts. May 28. E.S.B. 10953/64.*

Hand Tools. (Further Information.) May 5. E.S.B. 8428/64.*

Recording Equipment. October 29. E.S.B. 10362/64.*

BURMA

Ball Bearings for People's Engineering Industry. April 30. E.S.B. 10935/64.*

Burma Railways Board:

Electrical Fittings. May 7. E.S.B. 10915/64.*

Locomotive Fittings. May 7. E.S.B. 10368/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Electricity Meters. April 27. E.S.B. 10939/64.*

Generators; Voltmeters; Ammeters. April 27. E.S.B. 10938/64.*

Door Fittings April 30. E.S.B. 10916/64.*

Electric Motor Starters. April 27. E.S.B. 10937/64.*

Aluminium Sheets. April 30. E.S.B. 10917/64.*

Electrical Household Equipment. May 1. E.S.B. 10922/64.*

Dump Trucks. May 4. E.S.B. 10958/64.*

Machine Tools. May 8. E.S.B. 10957/64.*

Pipe Fittings. April 27. E.S.B. 10069/64.*

Cement. April 30. E.S.B. 10382/64.*

Nails. April 30. E.S.B. 10380/64.*

M.S. Sections. April 30. E.S.B. 10381/64.*

CANADA

Automatic Gates for Montreal Metro System. May 8. E.S.B. 10919/64.

Manitoba Hydro Engineering Division:

Crane. April 29. E.S.B. 10361/64.*

Transformers; Metering Units. April 30. E.S.B. 10954/64.*

CEYLON

Building Project for Department of National Housing. June 16. Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 9480/64.*

Diagnostic X-ray Apparatus for Ministry of Health. June 23. E.S.B. 10515/64.

Erection of Hardboard Mill for Ministry of Commerce and Industries. June 20. E.S.B. 10534/64.*

Tannery Machinery for Leather Products Corporation. May 4. E.S.B. 10529/64.*

Motor Vehicles for Ministry of Communications. May 20. E.S.B. 10559/64.

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

Cable. June 23. E.S.B. 10552/64.

Air-conditioning Plant. May 19. E.S.B. 10553/64.

COLOMBIA

Structural Steel; Tanks for Planta Colombiana de Soda. May 5. E.S.B. 10531/64.

CYPRUS

Electricity Supply Meters for the Electricity Authority of Cyprus. May 12. E.S.B. 10570/64.*

EGYPT

Air-separation Plant for the General Organization for Executing the Five-year Plan. Closing date postponed to June 6. E.S.B. 687/64.*

Steel Bars for Egyptian Railways. May 11. E.S.B. 10955/64.

ETHIOPIA

Aluminium Plant for Ethiopian Aluminium Co. May 9. E.S.B. 10535/64./D.L.F.

Insecticides for Ministry of Agriculture. April 30. E.S.B. 10959/64.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Dyestuffs. April 29. E.S.B. 10372/64.*

Radio Transmitter. April 30. E.S.B. 10374/64.*

Steel Pipe. April 28. E.S.B. 10508/64.*

Steel Rails. April 27. E.S.B. 10512/64.*

Valves and Fittings. April 27. E.S.B. 10513/64.*

FRANCE

Desks for Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe. May 4. A limited number of tender documents now available. E.S.B. 10536/64.*

GERMANY

Toilet Requisites; Dusters; Leather Cloth for Der Finanzbehörde. May 4. E.S.B. 11316/64.*

GREECE

Calculating Machines for Ministry of Trade. May 25. E.S.B. 10580/64.*

INDIA

Cableway with Operating Gear for Rama Pratap, Sagar and Kota Dam Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 4. E.S.B. 4279/64.

Coal Loader for the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. April 30. Drawings available. E.S.B. 10520/64.*

Measuring Instruments for Procurement Circle, Talwara. April 29. Specification and conditions now available. E.S.B. 8030/64.*

Mineral Plant Machinery for Travancore Minerals Ltd. April 30. E.S.B. 10556/64.*

Power Line Carrier Equipment for Bihar State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 8089/64.*

Radio Communication Equipment for Central Railway, Bombay. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 5297/64.*

Transformers for Madras State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 29. E.S.B. 8037/64.*

Welding Set for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to April 30. E.S.B. 8039/64.*

Wheel Excavators for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. April 30. E.S.B. 10522/64.*

Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals:

Diesel Alternator Sets. May 12. E.S.B. 10571/64.*

Drilling Equipment. April 29. E.S.B. 10567/64.*

Punch Shaping Machines. April 28. E.S.B. 10565/64.*

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:

Chemicals; Rare Metals. April 28. E.S.B. 10600/64.*

Electro Punch. April 28. E.S.B. 10906/64.*

Tantalum Sheets, Tubes and Rods. May 5. E.S.B. 10907/64.*

Refrigeration Equipment. April 27. E.S.B. 10910/64.*

Electro Stake. April 27. E.S.B. 10905/64.*

Refrigeration Equipment. April 27. E.S.B. 10909/64.*

Fork Lift Truck. April 27. E.S.B. 10903/64.*

Refrigerator. April 28. E.S.B. 10911/64.*

IRAN

Fuses and Detonators for Mining and Manufacturing Corporation, Tehran. May 5. E.S.B. 10353/64.*

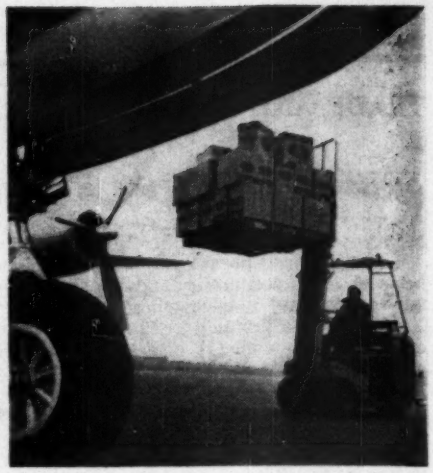
Refractory Materials for Ministry of Finance. May 10. E.S.B. 10355/64.*

Telephone Sets for Ministry of P.T.T. June 8. E.S.B. 10354/64.*

IRAQ

Air-conditioners for Iraqi Ports Administration. May 7. E.S.B. 10962/64.

Elastic Rail Spikes for Directorate-General of Railways. May 4. E.S.B. 10390/64.



Part of a consignment of cigarettes from Carreras Ltd. being loaded aboard a Trans-Mediterranean Airways aeroplane at Southend Airport recently. The consignment, which ran into several million of cigarettes, was destined for the State of Kuwait. The whole aircraft had been chartered to take this shipment, which was urgently needed by the Carreras agents in Kuwait, Mahdi and Abdul Samad Habib.

Engineering Consultancy for Baghdad Municipality. Closing date for submission of proposals postponed to May 15. E.S.B. 3346/64.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine for Ministry of Health. May 10. E.S.B. 10964/64.*

Locomotives for Iraqi Republican Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 7883/64.*

Radiosonde Apparatus for Ministry of Finance. May 10. E.S.B. 10967/64.*

Road Construction for Ministry of Communications. June 6. E.S.B. 10588/64.

Visual Slope Indicator for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. May 17. E.S.B. 10394/64.

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:

Bleaching Powder. May 19. E.S.B. 10966/64.*

Electrical Sets. June 2. E.S.B. 10965/64.

Electrical Set. May 26. E.S.B. 10392/64.

Ministry of Defence:

Electric Lamps. May 10. E.S.B. 10400/64.*

Travelling Tents. May 13. E.S.B. 10399/64.*

Tent-repairing Materials. May 17. E.S.B. 10984/64.*

Veterinary Drugs and Instruments. May 10. E.S.B. 10979/64.*

Government Oil Refineries Administration:

Additives. May 2. E.S.B. 10395/64.*

Furfural. May 2. E.S.B. 10391/64.*

Steel Sheets. May 5. E.S.B. 10393/64.

Paint. May 5. E.S.B. 10944/64.

IVORY COAST

Constructional Project for Directeur du Genie Rural. May 14. E.S.B. 10991/64.

Waterworks Construction Project for Directeur des Travaux publics, Haute-Volta. May 11. E.S.B. 10992/64.

JORDAN

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd., Amman:

Tyres and Tubes. April 15. E.S.B. 11306/64.

Gloves. May 2. E.S.B. 11315/64.

KOREA

Panoramic Irradiator; Neutron Diffractometer; Air Compressor; Steam Generator; Pipes; X-ray Film; Linear Recorder; Motor Pump for Office of Supply. May 1. E.S.B. 10564/64.*

KUWAIT

House Service Cut-outs for Ministry of Electricity and Water. May 10. E.S.B. 10952/64.*

MALAYSIA

Survey Equipment; Drawing Office Materials; Workshop Requisites for Survey Department. May 4. E.S.B. 10935/64.

Water Treatment Plant Equipment for Public Works Department, Kuala Lumpur. June 2. E.S.B. 10336/64.

Public Utilities Board, Singapore:

Pipe Fittings. May 12. E.S.B. 10351/64.*

Valves. May 12. E.S.B. 10352/64.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Railway Material for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. May 8. E.S.B. 10548/64.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:

Blotting Paper. May 12. E.S.B. 10942/64.*

Rectifiers. May 4. E.S.B. 10320/64.*

(*Continued on page* 869)

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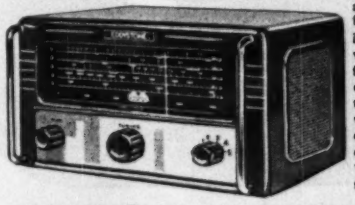

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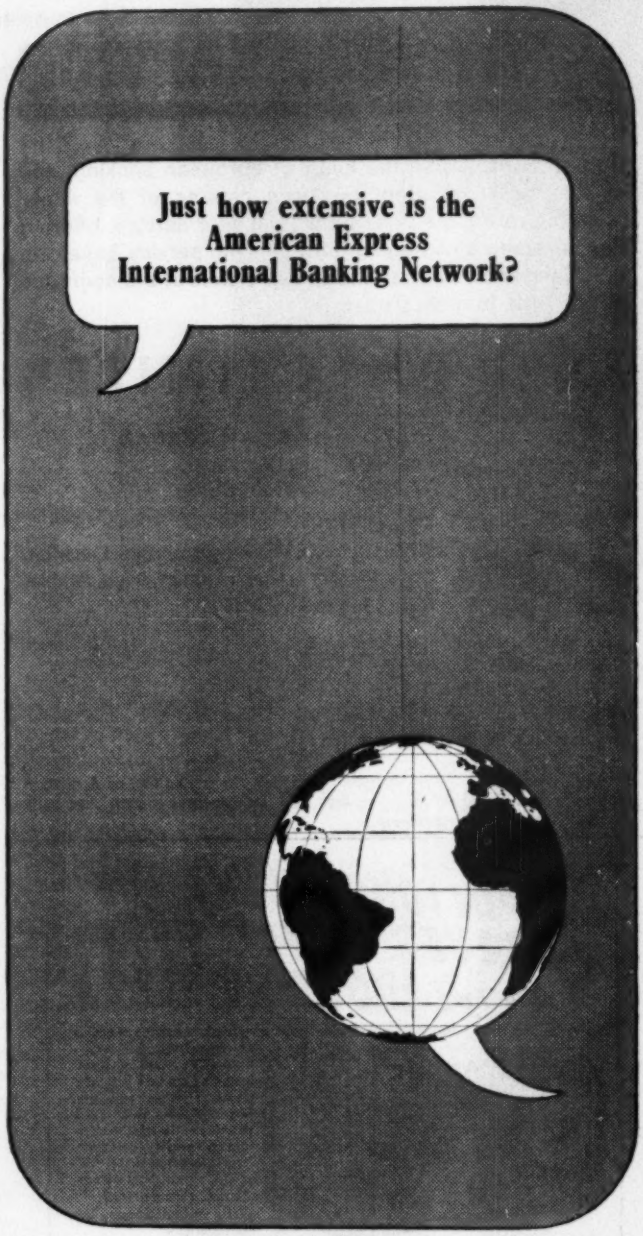

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AMERICAN EXPRESS

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New Zealand Electricity Department:
Hooter. May 6. E.S.B. 10940/64.*
Loading Coils. May 1. E.S.B. 10941/64.*

PAKISTAN

Telephone Cable for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate. May 4. E.S.B. 10543/64.*
East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation:
Mould-making Machinery. May 4. E.S.B. 10983/64.*
Textile Machinery Spares. April 30. E.S.B. 10994/64.*
Workshop Machinery and Equipment; Medical Equipment; Fire Fighting Equipment; Vehicles. May 20. E.S.B. 10995/64.*
Pakistan Western Railway, Lahore:
Axle Steel. April 28. E.S.B. 10525/64.
Rolling Stock Equipment. April 27. E.S.B. 10526/64.
Permanent Way Equipment; Structural Steel. May 11. E.S.B. 10594/64.
Oils. April 29. E.S.B. 10527/64.
Wood Squares. April 30. E.S.B. 10528/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Administration:
Wire Mesh. April 28. E.S.B. 10572/64.*
Spades. May 1. E.S.B. 10573/64.*
South African Railways:
Hydraulic Jacks. May 1. E.S.B. 10949/64.*
Rectifiers. April 29. E.S.B. 10971/64.*
Refrigerating Plant. May 1. E.S.B. 10950/64.*
State Tender Board:
Ambulances. May 11. E.S.B. 10338/64.*
Pneumatic Rollers. April 30. E.S.B. 10988/64.*
Metering Nozzles. April 30. E.S.B. 10989/64.*
C.I. Flanged Pipes and Accessories. April 30. E.S.B. 10990/64.*
Motor Vehicles. May 11. E.S.B. 10342/64.*
Tipping Trucks. May 11. E.S.B. 10340/64.*
X-ray Equipment. May 4. E.S.B. 10985/64.*
Scientific Instruments. April 27. E.S.B. 10986/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Dam Construction Project for the Ministry of Water Development. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 7241/64.*

SUDAN

Agricultural Equipment for Department of Agriculture. May 7. E.S.B. 10974/64.*
Battery Chargers and Eliminator for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. May 11. E.S.B. 10358/64.*
Chairs for Department of Stores and Equipment. April 30. E.S.B. 10973/64.
Water Level Indicator for Land Use Department. May 5. E.S.B. 10505/64.
Sudan Railways:
Flour. April 29. E.S.B. 10345/64.*
Open Front Press. May 5. E.S.B. 10346/64.*
Ministry of Works:
G.I. Sheets. May 19. E.S.B. 10506/64.*
Air-conditioning Plant. June 3. E.S.B. 10507/64.*
M.S. Flats. April 28. E.S.B. 10975/64.*
Workshop Tools. April 27. E.S.B. 10504/64.*

THAILAND

Wire for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. May 8. E.S.B. 10588/64/D.L.F.*
State Railways:
Expanded Metal. May 19. E.S.B. 10590/64.
Water Gauge Glasses. May 12. E.S.B. 10591/64.
Steel Wire. May 11. E.S.B. 10592/64.*
Cable. May 11. E.S.B. 10593/64.

TUNISIA

Chemical Fertilizers for Groupement des Importateurs d'Engrais. April 20. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B.10359/64.*
Circuit Breakers for Le Secretaire General de la Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz. April 28. E.S.B. 10586/64.*

TURKEY

Turkish Maritime Bank:
Hacksaw Blades. April 27. E.S.B. 10947/64.*
Rubber Hose. April 27. E.S.B. 10375/64.*
Cable. April 27. E.S.B. 10376/64.*
Hand Tools (Files and Rasps). April 30. E.S.B. 10946/64.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Hoists for Bureau of Reclamation, Denver. April 28. E.S.B. 10575/64.*
Tower Steel for Department of Interior. April 28. E.S.B. 10687/64.*

URUGUAY

H.T. Transformers for Administracion General de las Usinas Electricas y Los Telefonos del Estado. May 21. E.S.B. 11305/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Algeria
Inquiry for foundry equipment. (E.S.B. 11007/64.)

Australia
Inquiry for automotive components and accessories; domestic electrical appliances; detergents; lubricants. (E.S.B. 9921/64.)
Inquiry in respect of mechanical handling equipment. (E.S.B. 6641/64.)
Inquiry for air pressure electrical switches. (E.S.B. 5885/64.)
Manufacture under licence – anti-corrosion and waterproofing materials; building materials; wood products. (E.S.B. 24250/63.)
Market report on knitting machinery. (E.S.B. 7244/64.)

Belgium
Inquiry for electrical fittings; hardware. (E.S.B. 8758/64.)
Inquiry for building materials and supplies. (E.S.B. 10292/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for office supplies. (E.S.B. 10888/64.)

Burma
Methods of Trade. (C.R.E. 83/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for wire ropes. (E.S.B. 10676/64.)
Inquiry for fish processing plant; refrigeration equipment. (E.S.B. 11136/64.)
Inqdiry for metal lathing. (E.S.B. 10300/64.)

Cuba
Inquiry for accounting and book-keeping machinery. (E.S.B. 10227/64.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for overcoatings; suitings. (E.S.B. 5976/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for furniture; porcelain. (E.S.B. 11142/64.)
Agency inquiry for store equipment. (E.S.B. 10686/64.)
Market report on Troyes and the department of Aube. (E.S.B. 9934/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for electronic components. (E.S.B. 11042/64.)
Inquiry for blankets; curtain materials. (E.S.B. 10425/64.)
Inquiry for marine fittings; ropes. (E.S.B. 10219/64.)
Inquiry for hi-fi equipment. (E.S.B. 9371/64.)
Inquiry for leather goods. (E.S.B. 10777/64.)
Inquiry for travel goods; women's handbags. (E.S.B. 9684/64.)
Inquiry for fibres; materials for the glass industry. (E.S.B. 39960/63.)
Import opportunity – canned meat. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Iraq
Inquiry for paper; paper bag machinery. (E.S.B. 10148/64.)

Israel
Inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 10611/64.)
Inquiry for iron and steel. (E.S.B. 10757/64.)
Manufacture under licence – locks. (E.S.B. 10139/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for machine cutting tools. (E.S.B. 10454/64.)
Agency inquiry for automobiles; engines; motor boats; vehicle spares. (E.S.B. 10634/64.)
Market report on visits to Leghorn, Grosseto, Ancona, Perugia and Arezzo. (E.S.B. 6898/64.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for metal sheets; shirting; shoes; suitings. (E.S.B. 10755/64.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for domestic articles; ceramics; glassware; porcelainware. (E.S.B. 10251/64.)

Malaysia
Inquiry for beachwear; handbags; imitation jewellery; shoes; textiles; women's wear. (E.S.B. 9952/64.)
Inquiry in respect of hotel projects. (E.S.B. 7414/63.)

Mauritania, Republic of/Spain
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9680/G.)

Morocco/Federal Republic of Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2780/G.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for agricultural plastics; hormone chemicals; veterinary products. (E.S.B. 11075/64.)
Agency inquiry for P.V.C. compound. (E.S.B. 10650/64.)
Inquiry for chain. (E.S.B. 10490/64.)
Manufacture under licence – germicidal compounds. (E.S.B. 10408/64.)

Nigeria
Inquiry for adhesives. (E.S.B. 9274/64.)
Multi-purpose factory project in Ibadan – further information. (E.S.B. 39453/63.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for machinery and plant; metals. (E.S.B. 10829/64.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 10675/64.)
Agency inquiry for clock switches. (E.S.B. 10418/64.)

Roumania
Performance in relation to the State Plan for 1963. (C.R.E. 9770/G.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery and accessories. (E.S.B. 10269/64.)
Agency inquiry for plastics; moulding equipment. (E.S.B. 9964/64.)
Agency inquiry for fish. (E.S.B. 10121/64.)
Inquiry for industrial boiler accessories. (E.S.B. 10253/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for domestic deep freezers and refrigerators; dish washing machines. (E.S.B. 10189/64.)

Spain
Inquiry for presses. (E.S.B. 10610/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for shoes. (E.S.B. 10646/64.)
Agency inquiry for linings; yarns. (E.S.B. 6310/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for camping and sports equipment; rubber articles. (E.S.B. 10494/64.)
Agency inquiry for carpet yarns. (E.S.B. 10718/64.)
Agency inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 10838/64.)
Agency inquiry for clothing fabrics. (E.S.B. 10682/64.)

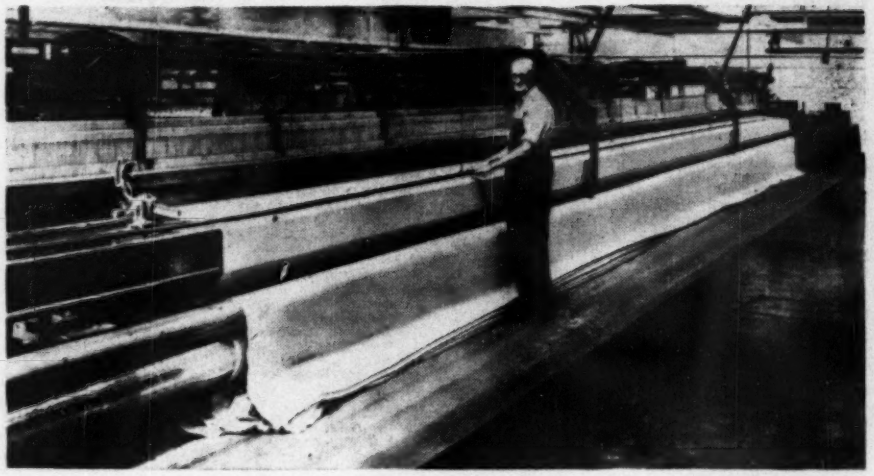
Switzerland/West Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1827/G.)

United States of America
Inquiry for lace fabrics. (E.S.B. 10726/64.)
Inquiry for pewter ware. (E.S.B. 10876/64.)
Inquiry for anti-pollution materials for waterways. (E.S.B. 10790/64.)
Inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 10175/64.)
Inquiry for fancy goods; giftware. (E.S.B. 10765/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 10766/64.)
Inquiry for furniture; meat-slicing machines. (E.S.B. 10176/64.)
Manufacture under licence – power saws; woodworking machines and accessories. (E.S.B. 11056/64.)
Manufacture under licence – power transmission products. (E.S.B. 10284/64.)
Missouri Trade Mission. (E.S.B. 11070/64.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 10257/64.)

Export tours of UK businessmen

The United Kingdom businessmen listed below are among those who will be calling, or who have recently called, at H.M. Government's overseas posts during their current visits to export markets. Overseas Officers are able to give varied assistance to United Kingdom businessmen going abroad by providing itineraries, introductions to overseas buyers, suitable agents and so on. Firms who wish to use these official services should make contact in advance with the regional offices of the Board of Trade or with Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. At the same time they are invited to send advanced details of their overseas tours to the Editor for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.



This loom at the Bury works of James Kenyon and Son Ltd., is weaving a 60-ft. felt for the papermaking indnstry. The company, who celebrated their 300th anniversary recently, used the same loom to supply a 60-ft. wide felt to a newsprint manufacturer in Australasia.

Sportswear and suitings for South Africa

Mr. M. J. R. Bannister, sales director of H. W. Bannister Ltd., Colne, Lancs., is touring South and East Africa during May and June. He will meet his agents and seek customers for some of the company's newer products. These include a new range of shirtings in blends of cotton and synthetic fibres and blended fabrics for suitings and trouserings. The firm of H. W. Bannister have been exporting to South Africa for many years and now wish to find outlets in South Africa for their more sophisticated products in the man-made fibre field of sportswear and suitings.

Selling carton-making machinery

Mr. Colin Kirby, of Kirby's (Engineers) Limited, Walsall, will visit South Africa at the end of April for about three weeks. Kirby's are manufacturers of all types of container, carton and carboard box making machinery, and Mr. Kirby will introduce a number of his company's products during this time, ranging from multi-colour printer slotters to treadle operated thumbholing machines.

Display equipment for Norway

Mr. R. Kendall, export manager, and Mr. P. Garner-Lahire, of the Sales department of Versatile Fittings (WHS) Ltd., have recently returned from Oslo where their company has organized a distributing centre for its 'Vizusell' store display equipment.

Petroleum equipment for the Middle East

Mr. W. L. Rushton, sales director of Robert Cort and Son Ltd., Reading, arrived in Tehran on April 5 to appoint agents in the Middle East to handle his company's range of oil pipeline valves. Mr. Rushton intends to return to the United Kingdom on April 14.

Middle East trade relations tour

Mr. Miles Reinhold, Trade Relations officer of the Middle East Association, was among a group of 14 business men and one business woman, all members of the Association, who left London on April 7 on a three-day visit to Kuwait as guests of Kuwait Airways on their inaugural flight from London. Mr. Reinhold will then carry on to make a tour of other Middle Eastern countries including Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, and expects to return on May 12.

Ceramic tiles on successful sales tour

Colonel George F. H. Walker, sales director of Carter Tiles Limited, Poole, Dorset, has recently returned from a month's tour of the United States during which he described, demonstrated and showed slides of Carter tiles and ceramics to 800 leading architects and designers. In New York, under the auspices of the British Information Services, a special meeting between Colonel Walker and the editorial staffs of the leading architectural and design journals was held.

Three tons of samples were sent to the United States on the *Queen Mary*; one ton was air freighted, and four days after his arrival, Colonel Walker cabled for more. His tour resulted from a marketing agreement with the largest ceramic manufacturers in the United States, the Mosaic Tile Company of America. With a selected range of Carter's products, associated with materials of their own manufacture, they now offer the widest choice in the country through 42 warehouses and 63 representatives.

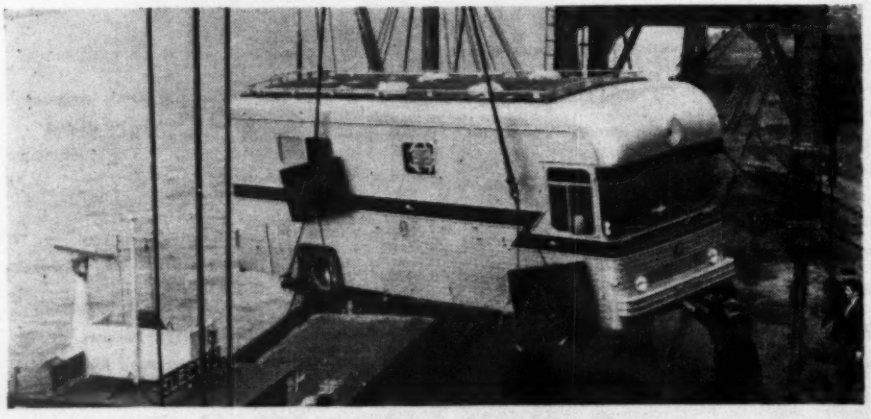
The price of Carter tiles are competitive in the United States despite freight and customs charges. During the last two years, Carter's exports have increased from 14 per cent to 30 per cent of total turnover.

Selling in Belgium and Luxembourg

Mr. J. B. Parnell, director of Parnell Byard Ltd., Wolverhampton, travelled to Brussels on April 1 to explore the market prospects for his company's products – in particular, warm air heating installations – in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Sales display in New York

Mr. J. Lipman, sales manager of Wallis Shops Ltd., London, is leaving for New York on May 28 to organize a sales display. A suite of rooms is to be hired and it is intended that the services of three or four fashion models will be obtained to exhibit about a hundred garments. Individual displays will be given to interested buyers and the duration of Mr. Lipman's visit will vary according to the number of these. He expects, however, to stay in New York for approximately two to three weeks.



An 8½-ton outside television broadcasting vehicle being loaded into the m.v. 'Electro' at Samuel Williams' Dagenham Dock recently. This vehicle is claimed to be the first of its kind to be exported to an Eastern Area country and was sold to the Rumanian Government by the Marconi Company. It is being shipped to Bucharest by L.E.P. Transport.

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for mention on this page.

Computer for Tasmania

The Hydro - Electric Commission of Tasmania and the University of Tasmania are to share an Elliott 503 Computer installation costing £100,000 from Elliott-Automation Ltd., London, W.1.

Chemical plant for New Zealand

Simon Engineering Ltd., through their subsidiary Simon Carves, Stockport, have received a £300,000 order from New Zealand for sulphuric acid plant. The plant, at New Plymouth, will produce 215 tons of acid a day and is the seventh successive order the company has received from New Zealand.

Computers for South Africa

Two analogue computers have been ordered from EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, by the Witwatersrand University of Johannesburg.

Textile machinery worth £7·5 million for India

Platt Brothers (Sales) Ltd., Oldham, have signed a contract with the Indian State Trading Corporation covering the supply of cotton textile making machinery to a value of over £7.5 million. Other members of Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. share in the contract which includes machinery for spinning, weaving and finishing. Work for the contract will be done in Accrington, Blackburn, Bolton, Darwen, Heywood, Leeds, Manchester and Oldham.

More switchgear for Hong Kong

A repeat contract worth £90,000 has been awarded to South Wales Switchgear Ltd., Blackwood, by China Light and Power Co. of Hong Kong for high tension switchgear units.

Generator-Transformers for South Africa

Bruce Peebles & Co. Ltd., Edinburgh, are to supply two 220 MVA three-phase generator-transformers for the new 1600 megawatt generating station at Camden, Transvaal. Delivery is for 1966.

Sugar machinery for India, Portugal, Irish Republic and Ceylon

Orders worth over £23,000 have been received by E. Allman & Co. Ltd., Chichester, for various items of sugar machinery which include: 315 mistblowers for India, 105 for Portugal and 51 for Ceylon. The Irish Sugar Corporation have ordered 130 band-sprayers.

Diesel engines for Mexico

Rolls-Royce Ltd., Shrewsbury, have received a repeat order from Mexico for 90 diesel engines to power locally manufactured deep well pumps for land irrigation.

Marine Radio Beacon Station for Turkey

Redifon Ltd., London, S.W.18, are to supply a radio beacon station as part of an Eastern Mediterranean chain for installation at Kalydonia in Turkey.

Ghana Hospitals Order Catering Equipment

Nearly £4,000 worth of catering equipment has been ordered for use in Ghana hospitals from GEC (Industrial Heating) Ltd., London, W.6.

A mobile a.phalt plant, ordered by the Capital Development Authority from Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester, operating in Islamabad the new capital city of Pakistan. The plant was dismantled before leaving the firm's works and consigned as 47 separate pieces of cargo. Mr. E. S. Bartlett, one of Parker Ltd.'s erection engineers, who specializes in plant erection overseas, flew to Islamabad to supervise the unpacking and plant assembly, and to give instructions about operating the plant to local employees. He stayed there three months.

Switchgear for Tanganyika and Nigeria

Parmiter, Hope & Sugden Ltd., Manchester 12, are supplying switchgear to power stations in Tanganyika and Nigeria.

Cables for Malaysia

A £33,000 contract to supply paper-insulated cable for the Central Electricity Board of Malaysia has been announced by Aberdare Cables Ltd.

Generating sets for Egypt

Generating sets, specially equipped for tropical use, have been ordered from Henry Meadows Ltd., Wolverhampton, by the Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities in Cairo. The order is worth £15,000.

Cooling towers for Australia

Head Wrightson & Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1. have received orders worth over £144,000 for cooling towers for refineries in Queensland.

Electrical equipment for Australian steel works

Electrical motors and control equipment worth about £200,000 have been ordered from AEI Ltd., Rugby, to operate a pickling line in a Port Kembla factory of the Australian Iron & Steel Pty Ltd.

Two more Concords for American airlines

By the beginning of March the total number of Concord supersonic airliners ordered had risen to 37. British Aircraft Corporation announced that American Airlines Inc. had signed a contract for the purchase of a further 2 aircraft bringing their total to six.

French carbon dioxide plant

The contract for the design and engineering of a carbon dioxide purification plant near Grenoble has been awarded to Petrocarbon Developments Ltd., London, W.1.

Diesel engines for Egypt

Davey, Paxman & Co. Ltd., Colchester, have won an order worth £140,000 to supply diesel engines to Egypt. They will be used for pumping duties at Egypt's largest and newest diesel-driven pumping station at West Nubaria. The order involves an engine ratio of 10-800 b.h.p. and the engines under 40 b.h.p. will be supplied by an associate company, Ruston and Hornby Ltd., Lincoln.

Another television contract from Malaysia

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Malaysia, has awarded EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, a further contract to supply television studio equipment.

Steel plant for European shipyards

Orders from Sweden, Italy and Norway have been received by Spencer & Halstead Ltd., Ossett, for six plate descaling machines of the type used in shipbuilding and steel constructional work. Each machine can cost between £20-30,000.

Bridges for Ghana

A contract for the construction of two bridges over the Black Volta and White Volta rivers in Ghana has been awarded to the Cementation Group of Companies, London, S.E.1. The order is valued at £610,000 for steel truss bridges of six, 125 foot spans with thirty, 6 foot wide concrete decks.

Netting for South Africa and Australia

A. W. N. Ltd., Halifax, are supplying one million yards of netting to South Africa and Australia for use in the prepackaging of citrus fruit.

Blast furnace blowers for Tunisia

A £100,000 contract for two blast furnace blowers for the new Elfouladh Steelworks in Tunisia has been won by C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The main contractors for the steel plant are the Davy Ashmore Group.

Wire rope for Jamaica

Nearly 100 miles of wire rope has been sent by Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., Coatbridge, to Jamaica. It will be used to link tree trunks together to form the base of a road across marshland.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

UNITED STATES

Tariff rate quota for fish

THE UNITED STATES Department of the Treasury have announced in a Treasury Decision (T.D. 56103) that, during the calendar year 1964, an aggregate total of 24,861,670 pounds of fresh, chilled or frozen fillets, steaks, and sticks of cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and rosefish, may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse at the tariff quota rate of duty of 1·875 cents per pound provided for in Item No. 110.50, Tariff Schedules of the United States. Such fish imported in 1964 in excess of the quota provisions will be dutiable at 2·5 cents per pound.

Deceptive price representations — hosiery industry

A NOTICE HAS BEEN issued by the United States Federal Trade Commission stating that it proposes to revise Section 152.7 Deceptive price representations of the Trade Practice Rules for the Hosiery Industry, promulgated August 30, 1960, to read as follows:

Members of the industry shall not represent directly or indirectly in advertising or otherwise that an industry product may be purchased for a specified price, or at a saving, or at a reduced price, when such is not the fact; or otherwise deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers with respect to the price of any product offered for sale; or furnish any means or instrumentality by which others engaged in the sale of industry products may make any such representation.

Interested or affected parties may submit their views, suggestions, objections or other information concerning the proposed revision, to the Chief, Division of Trade Practice Conferences and Guides, Bureau of Industry Guidance, Federal Trade Commission, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20580, in writing not later than April 30, 1964.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2630).

Specifications for hydraulic brake fluids

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 10, 1963, about modifications to the United States specifications for hydraulic brake fluids for use in motor vehicles. The revised requirements were due to come into force on March 1, 1964. The Department of Commerce has, however, now issued a notice giving an editorial amendment to the previous specifications, and extending the date for the full introduction of the revised regulations until October 1, 1964.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Helium Gas.
Propylene Oxide.
Dipropylene Glycol.

(Rulings effective May 4, 1964)

Ice-making machines also known as ice makers, ice flakers, ice cube makers, ice tip makers and ice chip makers, as used by hotels, motels, restaurants, institutions and other service establishments, with capacities from 75lb. to 900 lb., both inclusive per day.

(Ruling effective May 11, 1964)

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Edging machines for bevel and a rimless optical lens.

(Ruling effective April 10, 1964)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-33-3, dated April 2, 1964, D51-9-3 and D51-35-1, dated April 10, 1964.

COLOMBIA

Fertilizing materials

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota reports that Decree No. 2129 of September 13, 1963, regulates the manufacture, import and sale of fertilizers. The Decree rules that in order to trade in organic fertilizers, fertilizing materials, mixed fertilizers and soil dressings and conditioners, the importer, manufacturer or distributor are required to make prior registration of such products with the Ministry of Agriculture.

In respect of imported products the Ministry of Agriculture may in special instances appraise the production ability of the processor by demanding certain tests to be made for the grant or extension of the permit.

A translation of the Decree is available for inspection in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

CHILE

Amendment to customs tariff

BY DECREE No. 670 of the Chilean Ministry of Finance promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of March 26, imports of magnesite (Item No. 26) and chromite (Item No. 43), when they are to be used for making refractories, have been declared free of duties, and the *ad valorem* customs tax on them has been reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent. (*Chile continued on page 876*)

British commercial representatives in Canada and Malaysia

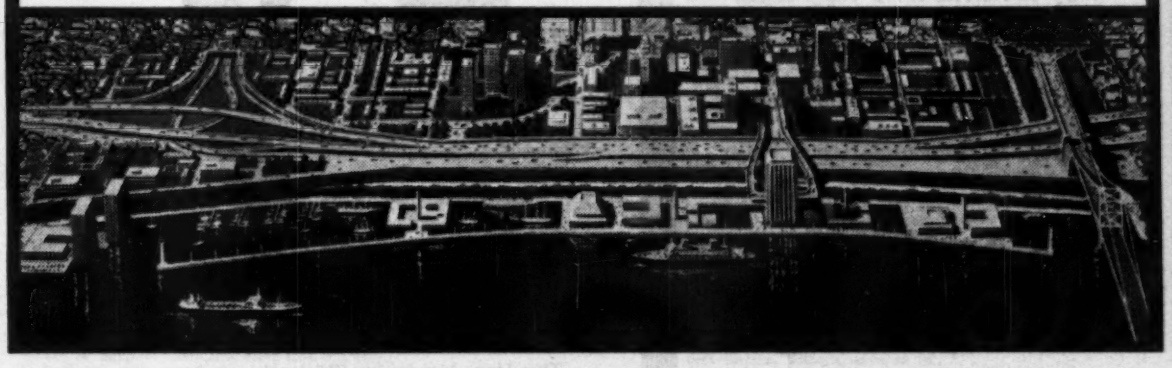
Canada

Mr. S. Stewart, at present serving in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed as a British Trade Commissioner at Ottawa and will take up his appointment in April. He will succeed Mr. J. A E. Smart who has resigned from the Service.

Malaysia

Mr. L. F. Hope, at present serving in the Export Sevices Branch of the Board of Trade, has been appointed British Trade Commissioner at Singapore and will take up his appointment in June. He will succeed Mr. L. A. C. Newnes, who is to transfer to Adelaide at a later date.

$100,000,000 improvement program for better service



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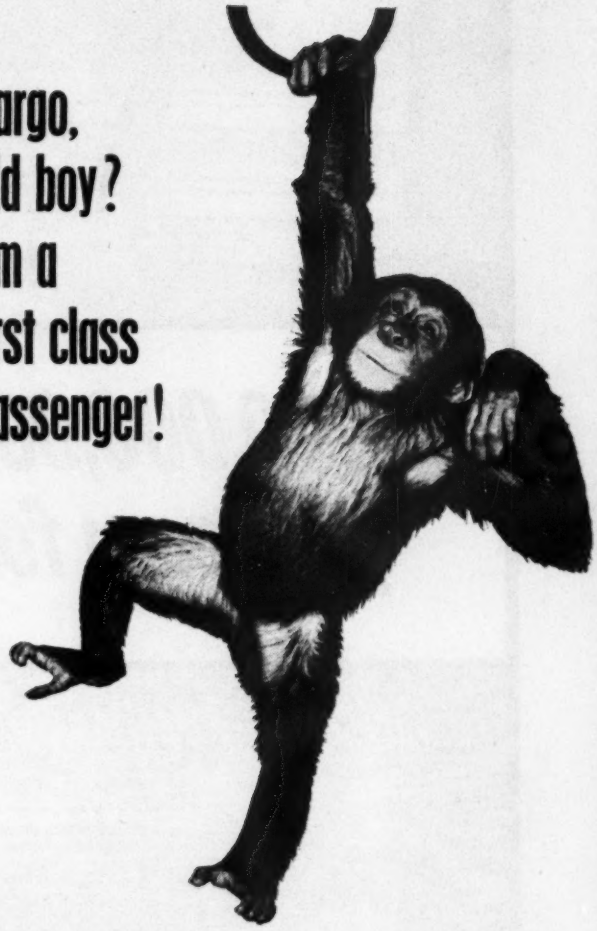

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PERU

Increases in customs duty

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Peruvian journal *El Peruano* of February 26, 1964, that Supreme Resolution No. 187 has created a new sub-heading and increased the duties chargeable on the undermentioned items as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	*Ad valorem* duty	New specific duty (Soles per gross kilo)
	New sub-heading:		
436-A	Ammonium in aqueous solution (pure ammonium hydroxide)	16·667%	7·00
442	Pure nitric acid	16·667%	8·00
444	Pure sulphuric acid	16·667%	9·00
446	Pure hydrochloric acid	16·667%	9·00

The revised duties are not subject to the surcharge established by Law 12995, and come into force 90 days after publication.

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Peruvian Journal *El Peruano* of March 10, 1964, that Supreme Resolution No. 45 has altered the duty chargeable on and the nomenclature of the undermentioned item as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	*Ad valorem* duty	New specific duty (Soles per gross kilo)
2974-C	Radiators for internal combustion engines for motor vehicles, stationary motors and tractors	16·667%	25·00

The revised duty includes the surcharge established by Law 12995, and come into force 90 days after publication.

Further increase in customs duty

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Peruvian Journal *El Peruano* of February 26, 1964, that Supreme Resolution No. 186 has altered the duties chargeable on, and the nomenclature of, the undermentioned items as follows:

Item	Description	*Ad valorem* duty	New specific duty (Soles per gross kilo)
1069	Thomas slag, calcium metaphosphates, calcined tricalcium diorthophosphate, 'Rhenania' phosphate, silicophosphates and, in general, all phosphates and mixtures containing more than 5% of orthophosphoric acid soluble in water	16·667%	Free
1069-A	Superphosphates, simple, double or triple, impure ammonium phosphates and, in general, all phosphates or mixtures containing more than 5% of agricultural orthophosphoric acid soluble in water	16·667%	0·3
1069-B	Calcium hydrogen orthophosphate, fertilizer grade, containing not less than 0·2% of fluorine	16·667%	0·3
1072	Mineral or chemical fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures not elsewhere named or included	16·667%	Free

The revised duties, which are not subject to the surcharge established by Law No. 12995, came into force 90 days after publication.

ECUADOR

Amendment to notice on Import List change

ATTENTION IS DRAWN to the notice on Ecuador published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 3, 1964, page 756.

The first sentence should read 'Item No. 581 (a) has been transferred from the Ecuadorean list of prohibited imports to Import List II'.

URUGUAY

Amendments to import lists

H.M. EMBASSY at Montevideo report the issue of a decree of March 6, 1964, which modifies the Code of Merchandise and affects surcharges, average c.i.f. prices and prior deposits of a number of items. The goods are given below in an unofficial translation:

ADDITIONS, MODIFICATIONS TO URUGUAYAN CODE OF MERCHANDISE

Sub Group	Commodity	Surcharge	Prior Deposit	C.i.f. Average
		Per cent.	Per cent.	U.S. $
—	Elastic stockings for varicose veins	100		
—	Asbestos string	20		
—	Manual sprayers and powder sprinklers	60		
—	Electricity meters and their spares and parts:			
	(1) Single-phase	60		10·50 per kg.
	(2) Three-phase	60		31·50 per kg.
	(3) Spares and parts	60		40·00 per kg.
—	Semi-finished musical instruments:			
	(1) Pianos	100		2·90 per kg.
	(2) String instruments	100		4·0 per kg.
	(3) Percussion	100		6·0 per kg.
	(4) Wind	100		7·0 per kg.
	(5) Mouth organs	100		4·20 per kg.
	(6) Guitars	100		15·00 per kg.
—	Fresh or frozen tunny fish	—		
—	Omnibuses with integral or monoblock type chassis (the structure of chassis in one piece with part of body which acts as an element to obtain a structural rigidness)	20		
—	Granulated ant killers type: toxic sabums based on aldrin	100		
—	Unretractable ball point pens	60		
	Pressure reducers with pressure gauge and/or flowmeter for oxygen therapy	60		
	Stop valves for oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide and their spare parts	60		
	Sporting goods: tennis balls, golf balls, ping-pong balls, running shoes with spikes	60		
	Spraying type irrigation equipment excepting pipes	—		
	Aluminium and aluminium alloy pipes of 5 in. (127·0 mm.) diameter in any width and length	100		1650·0 per ton
	Aluminium and aluminium alloy pipes	20		
	Cushion type tankers for the transport of liquids over 2,000 litre capacity	60		
	Compounds apt to produce the degasification of smelted aluminium	20		
	'Polymero' obtained from the polycondensation of the 1·6-hexolactam destined for the elaboration of nylon yarn 6	20		
	Electrode paste used for the formation of continuous electrodes 'Soderberg' system auto-calcination type	20		
—	Insecticide preparations based on DDT in form of liquefiable powder, concentrated, emulsified or solutions	20		
—	Remnants remaining from the manufacture of unhardened vulcanized rubber unserviceable to be presented totally broken up, destined exclusively for the recuperation of rubber, except those remnants of black colour and ground rubber	20		
—	Metallic hypodermic syringes for dental use	20		
—	BHC with any isomeric content, except lindane, without additives of any kind	60		(1)

(1) A c.i.f. average price of U.S. 817.00 per 1,000 kilos is fixed for each 1 per cent in weight of contents in isomer for which means the existing analytic method established by the World Health Organization – Specifications for Pesticides, will be applied.

MODIFICATIONS TO SURCHARGES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AVERAGE C.I.F. PRICES

Sub Group	Commodity	Surcharge	Prior Deposit	C.i.f. Average
		Per cent.	Per cent.	U.S. $
42.279	Camel back	60	—	0·90 per kg.
41.276	Steel leaves for springs in curved bars of up to 130 mm. width and 20 mm. thickness	60	—	346·00 per ton
42.444	Liquid chlorine	100	—	0·30 per kg.
37.059	Non-electrical water heaters and finished and unfinished parts which constitute the tank and/or outer body	150	200	3·10 per kg.
36.090	Automatic controls of bimetallic strips, their spares and parts	100	—	13·60 per kg.
39.069	Parlour game sets (b): Of ivory	150	200	132·00 per kg.
30.144	Spices in general (g): Red and green peppers	60	—	0·50 per kg.
36.049	Shielded disc heaters	100	—	1·00 per kg.
36.018	Electrical household machines and apparatus and parts and spare parts for same: Shaving machines	100	—	0·25 each
37.113	'Cairo,' 'Manilla' and synthetic fibre ropes and strings up to 30 mm. diameter: Of Cairo and Manilla	100	—	1·00 per kg.
	Of synthetic fibres	100	—	3·00 per kg.
42.467	Polyvinyl chloride in transparent sheets up to 200 microns in thickness	100	—	—
42.456	Calcium chloride	100		
49.081	Omnibuses	100		

(*Continued on next page*)

URUGUAY, continued

Sub Group	Commodity	Surcharge	Prior Deposit	C.i.f. Average
		Per cent.	Per cent.	U.S. $
42.135	Rods for drawing into wire (alambron)	100		97·50 per ton
33.132	Television picture tubes	100		30·00 per unit
	Modification to Description			
45.126	Dry cells and batteries for hearing devices of the following types: RM675E, RM625E, RM400E, RM401E, RM1E, RM575E, DK20, DK50, RM411E, RM505E, RM506E	20		
	Should now read			
45.126	Dry cells and batteries for hearing devices of the following types: RM675E, RM625E, RM400E, RM401E, RM1E, RM575E, DK20, DK50, RM411E, RM505E, RM506E, and their equivalents	20		
49.086	Parts specified hereunder: Grid parts and mouldings. Front grids. Bumpers. Lamp rims. Wheel covers. Lamps and/or sealed units. Glass and plastic for lamps. Windscreen wipers, motor, arm and blades.	20		
	Should now read:			
49.086	Parts specified hereunder: Grid parts and mouldings. Front grids. Bumpers. Lamp rims. Wheel covers. Lamps, sealed units and/or semi-sealed. Glass and plastic for lamps. Windscreen wipers, motor, arm and blades.	20		
42.439	Regenerated cellulose tape up to 2 mm. in width	60		2·50 per kg.
	Should now read			
42.439	Regenerated cellulose tape up to 3 mm. in width	60		2·50 per kg.
37.330	Felt type cloth with or without glue attached to rubber for industrial uses	20		
	Should now read			
37.330	Felt type cloth with or without glue attached to rubber or plastic for industrial uses	20		
31.016	Pedigree Angora rabbits	—		
	Should now read			
31.016	Pedigree rabbits	—		
42.009	Coconut oil and Palm oil	20		
	Should now read			
42.009	Coconut oil and Palm and 'Palmito' oil	20		
43.369	Remnants from spinning mills	20		
	Should now read:			
43.369	Remnants from cotton spinning mills	20		
40.087	Photographic stencils	20		
	Should now read			
40.087	Photographic stencils for mimeographing machines	20		
42.780	BHC, except technical grade	100		
	Should now read			
42.780	Insecticide preparations or mixtures in whatever stage of elaboration based on BHC (including lindane)	100		
48.033	Clasps, fasteners, hoops, pins, clips, buttons and buckles: Buttons for underwear whatever material is utilized in their elaboration of 18, 20 and 22 lines equivalent to 11·5, 12·7 and 14 mm., 27 gross per kilo	100		13·00 per kg
	Buttons for tailors whatever material is utilized in their elaboration of 23 and 24 lines equivalent to 14·5 and 15 mm., 15 gross per kilo	100		30·00 per kg.
	Of 30, 32 and 34 lines equivalent to 19, 20 and 22 mm. 8 gross per kilo	100		25·00 per kg.
	Of 40, 42 and 45 lines equivalent to 26·5 and 28·5 mm., 3 gross per kilo	100		21·00 per kg.
	Should now read			
48.033	Buttons for underwear whatever material is utilized in their elaboration up to 22 lines equivalent to 14 mm., 27 gross per kg.	100		13·00 per kg.
	Buttons for tailors whatever material is utilized in their elaboration up to 24 lines equivalent to 15 mm., 15 gross per kg.	100		30·00 per kg.
	Over 24 lines up to 34 lines equivalent to more than 15 mm. and up to 22 mm., 8 gross per kg.	100		25·00 per kg.
	Over 34 lines equivalent to more than 22 mm., 3 gross per kg.	100		21·00 per kg.
41.228	Sprayers and powder sprinklers	20		
	Should now read			
41.228	Sprayers and powder sprinklers	60		3·63
43.060	Antimony oxide	60		
	Should now read			
43.060	Antimony oxide	20		
43.062	Copper oxide	60		
	Should now read			
43.062	Copper oxide	20		
42.782	Aluminium hydroxides apt for the elaboration of aluminium sulphate.	60		80·00 per ton
	Should now read			
42.782	Aluminium hydroxides apt for the elaboration of aluminium sulphate.	20		80·00 per ton
42.231	Bauxite	60		38·40 per ton
	Should now read			
42.231	Bauxite	20		38·40 per ton
42.123	Wire for industrial use	60		
	Should now read			
42.123	Wire for industrial use: (g) Rectangular steel wire for the manufacture of combs for the textile industry.	20		
	Deletion			
41.092	Spraying type irrigation equipment	20		
	Deletion of Average C.i.f. Price			
42.971	Mixtures of chemical products for industry not specified or included elsewhere	60		
39.069	Parlour game sets: (b) Others	150	200	

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to Chile's List of Permitted Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
IX	45/53	Replace the item: Cellulose, mechanical pulp, by Cellulose and mechanical pulp	A	Free
X	56	Add new item: Suspension cables of 28 mm. or more diameter, with tread covering, and hauling lines of 23 mm. or more diameter for cableways	B (To be reduced to A when the tax surcharge is fixed)	—
XII	66	Transfer from Prohibited to Permitted List: Solid rubber tyres	D (To be reduced to C when the tax surcharge is fixed)	—
XIII	72	Replace the item: Rubber stoppers 100% neuter for insulin, by Rubber stoppers 100% neuter	B	10
	79	Replace the item: Photographic film in rolls of 100-150 feet, by Photographic film for photo-engraving, in rolls of 100-150 feet or in sheets or plates in sizes 20 x 25 cm. to 76 x 102 cm.	B	2
		Replace the item: Other unspecified tubes for use in radio-communications, radio-transmission, by Other unspecified tubes (except television tubes) for use in radio-communication, radio-transmission, electro-medicine and industry costing more than US $2 c.i.f. each	C	50

AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on certain curtains, table cloths, table centres, etc, of pvc film.

Full details of these changes will be published as soon as possible and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTER for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Umbrellas and sunshades** (Tariff Item 116).

(2) **Polyethylene products** (Tariff Items 368(D)(2) and (D)(3))

Reference (1) is of Departmental origin. Reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125= £100 sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
116	UMBRELLAS AND SUNSHADES (including walking-stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas), and parts therefor:			
	(A) Umbrella tents . . *ad val.*	10%	25% Primage duty	25%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(B) Paper covered . . *ad val.*	27½%	50%	50%
	(C) Of the type carried on the person as personal effects . each	3s.	3s.	3s.
	and *ad val.*	15%	47½%	47½%
	(D) Other . . . *ad val.*	20%	47½%	47½%
	(E) Parts, n.e.i.:			
	(1) Wholly or partly of gold or silver . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	62½%
	(2) Wholly or essentially of leather . . *ad val.*	17½%	40%	45%
	(3) Wholly or essentially of rubber . . *ad val.*	12½%	40% Primage duty	45%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%
	(4) Other. . . *ad val.*	20%	47½%	47½%
368	ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS:			
	(D) Polymerization and copolymerization products of the ethylene type:			
	(2) Plates, sheets, strip film, roll film, foil, tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including:			
	Goods covered by item 255 (B) (1).			
	Material which has been further worked (e.g., drilled, milled, contour worked, edges bevelled, edges hemmed fittings attached, holes punched).			
	Impregnated or coated textile fabrics:			
	(a) Hose . . *ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	45%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(b) Other. . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	27½%
	(3) Articles made therefrom:			
	(a) Curtains . *ad val.*	12½%	32½% Primage duty	32½%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(b) Table cloths, table centres and the like:			
	(1) Textile supported *ad val.*	17½%	35% Primage duty	40%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(2) Other . *ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%
	(c) Seat covers for vehicles *ad val.*	27½%	37½%	37½%
	(d) Bags, n.e.i. (i.e., containers) . . *ad val.*	12½%	30% Primage duty	30%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(e) Hose, fitted . *ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	45%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(f) N.E.I. . . *ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than May 4.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. 1. C.R.E. 4381/64 and (2) C.R.E. 4382/64.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ELECTRICAL:		
Microphones, high fidelity, and power supplies for high fidelity condenser microphones:		
(a) For use in the actual transmission of radio or television programmes or in the actual production of gramophone record master or by film production units in making the recorded sound track associated with programme material for subsequent use by television stations or film companies; under security; or	449 (A) (1)	Free
(b) Of types, which, in the opinion of the Minister, are preferred equipment for radio broadcasting, telecasting or gramophone record master production.		
TIMBER:		
Not dressed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 291 (D) (2), 291 (D) (3) or 291 (D) (4), as follows:		
Dunnage, ships', provided that the Collector is satisfied that the dunnage is not, in the condition in which it is imported commercially usable for the same purpose as new timber and security is given that the dunnage will be reconditioned before being sold or used	291 (D) (1)	Free
Not dressed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 291 (G) (2), 291 (G) (3), or 291 (G) (4), as follows:		
Dunnage, ships' provided that the Collector is satisfied that the dunnage is not, in the condition in which it is imported, commercially usable for the same purpose as new timber and security is given that the dunnage will be reconditioned before being sold or used	291 (G) (1)	Free
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS, of plain mat or twill weaves, of cotton, or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 464 (C) (6) (b), as follows:		
Bleached, impregnated with an amino formaldehyde preparation, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard, for use as interlinings in the manufacture of shirt collars, under security	464 (C) (1) (a) (1)	Free

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES:		
Sodium:		
Pentachlorophenate	280 (K) (7) (a)	25% *ad val.*
HATS, CAPS, etc.:		
N.E.I.	114 (E)	£1 3s. per dozen or 22½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.
NOTE: In determining whether a hat of fur and fabric is a hat, n.e.i. (Item 114 (E)) or an article of fur (Item 112 (A)) regard is to be had to its general appearance. As a general guide, if the peripheral measurement between two points at the extremities of a diameter has a greater measurement of fur than of fabric, Item 112 (A) will apply. Where the fabric is of net or other near invisible fabric it is not calculated in accordance with the above procedure, and the article is classified Item 112 (A).		

NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

(*Continued on next page*)

British trade correspondent in Tasmania

MR. W. T. LONEY has been appointed British Trade Correspondent in Tasmania. Correspondence should be addressed to:

W. T. Loney, Esq., British Trade Correspondent in Tasmania, 119 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.

AUSTRALIA *continued*

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on March 31.

Tariff Item	Goods		Former Duties			New Duties		
			British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured Nation	General
44	Confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, viz.: (A) Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw, cocoa shells, raw	per lb.	Free	½d.	½d.	Free	Free	Free
100	Tea: (A) In packets not exceeding 20 lb. net weight	per lb.	5d.	5d.	5d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
	(B) N.E.I.	per lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.	Free	Free	Free

NOTE: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff review on certain machinery

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decision of the Minister approving the admission of certain machinery under Item 352 of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision was made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1964).

The Minister has now decided that machinery approved under Item 352 which is subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from April 30, 1964.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining machinery being approved for further concessionary entry under the present Tariff (Part II, Items 10.1 and 10.2) should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Wellington, on or before April 30, 1964, clearly marking submissions '352 review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

Items from the following classes of goods are covered by this review:

Printers' and Stationers':
- Collating tables and machines for assembling sets of printing matter.

Cranes, mobile, self-propelled and tower cranes.

Hoists:
- Hoist blocks, air operated and electric.
- Cable operated hoists or lifting devices for lowering or raising implements attached to tractors.
- Power operated hoists or lifting devices for use on tractors to control the operation of agricultural implements.
- Ratchet lever hoists.
- Rigging sets for log hauling.
- Choker hooks, Basket butt hooks } when imported separately
- Ferrules
- Tiering or fork lift trucks.
- Trucks or trolleys, pallet, elevating, pedestrian-controlled and hydraulically operated.
- Trucks or trolleys, pallet, self-propelled.
- Tongs, log lifting.
- Wheels specially suited for use on tiering trucks.

Winches:
- Winches, hoists, or lifting devices for controlling by means of cables, the operation of tractor mounted or tractor drawn implements or machines.
- Winches, towing or hauling, specially suited for mounting on tractors.

Wire stapling or stitching machines, including wire reels or spools therefor.

Further details of the items concerned and details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its Trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 8080/3/G.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

MALAYSIA (SARAWAK)

Prohibition of imports

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Sarawak Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1963 (Amendment) Order, 1964, which amends the Third Schedule of the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1963, by the addition of the following item:

4A. Military-style uniforms, dress and accoutrements.

Details of the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order, 1963, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963, pages 372 and 373.

INDIA

Import trade control April 1964-March 1965

A PRELIMINARY NOTICE was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* about the new Indian import licensing policy.

This policy continues to be restrictive in view of the need to conserve foreign exchange. There have been cuts on quotas for low priority items or items where the indigenous production has been expanded and these include highly polished zinc sheets, component parts of knitting machines, hosiery machines and embroidery machines; dental surgical instruments apparatus and appliances n.e.s.; filter paper; motor vehicle parts, for instance filter/cleaner assembly, carbon brushes all sorts; dashboard instruments; speedometer cables; nickel catalyst; silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes; oxalic acid; and rubber chemicals. Within the limitations of the foreign exchange availability some quotas have been increased to meet the growing need of the economy for exports and for defence. Such items are steel belt lacing (other than aligator type); drugs and medicines such as penicillin and its preparations; anhydrous dextrose excluding preparations; homoeopathic medicines; liquid paraffin; machine cloth; grinding rollers, dead or traverse; surgical instruments apparatus and appliances, not made mainly of rubber nor of glass; arms and ammunition; cartridge cases filled and empty leather vehicle parts such as shock absorbers and thin walled bearings.

Additionally as a means of relaxation the Indian authorities have decided to extend the basic period for a few items such as motor vehicle parts, rubber blankets and spare parts of agricultural machinery.

Special efforts are to be made to meet the needs of export orientated and defence orientated industries.

With a view to speeding up the issue of licences the last date

for the submission of applications by scheduled industries has been advanced by one and a half months and fixed at May 31, 1964.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Application for increase in duty

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received an application for an increase in the Customs duty applicable to:

Polythene bottles of a capacity not exceeding one imperial gallon (ex tariff item 160 (1)).

The requested increase in duty is 15 per cent *ad valorem* in all columns of the Customs Tariff.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Southern Rhodesian Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 4427/64. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Southern Rhodesian Authorities is May 22, 1964.

Import control

THE CONTROL OF GOODS (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1964, published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 178, of March 13, repeals and replaces former Federal legislation controlling the import and export of certain goods.

The goods subject to import control remain substantially the same, except that the following piece-goods may now be imported into Southern Rhodesia from any source without licence:

(a) of more than 50 per centum cotton dyed or bleached or in the loom state; in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing more than four ounces per square yard and of a free on board value of less than five shillings per square yard; classified under item 76 (c) (i) (B), 76 (c) (i) (E), 76 (c) (ii) (B) or 76 (c) (ii) (E) of the Customs tariff;

(b) of 50 per centum or more of rayon, dyed or bleached or in the loom state; in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing more than four ounces per square yard and of a free on board value of less than three shillings and sixpence per square yard classified under item (76) (f) (iv) of the Customs tariff.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by May 4, 1964.

District of Lourenco, Marques:

Jagjivan Girdhar, Manilal Damji, Makan Gopal, Naran Kunvarji, Dhanji Ranchhod, Ratanji Kunvarji, Nathalal Ranchod, Nand Kihon Gordhandas, Popatlal Devraj, Lalubhai Premabhai, Parbhoobhai Dayal, Gopal Dayal, Daya Dial, Maganbhai Parbhoobhai, Manibhai Makan, Maganlal Kalyan, Vipra Odhavjee Nathu, Jayandrabala Bhaichand Sundarji.

District of Guza:

Santok Bay Banji, Madhavjee Ginabhai & Co., Vrajlal Devji Radia, Dalpat Savji, Kantilal Govindji, Pragji Jessang Popat, Keshavji Kaku, Gordhandas Ranchod, Dala Parshotam.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

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SIERRA LEONE

Import duty - Revision of Exemption List

THE SIERRA LEONE Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1964, published in a Supplement to the *Sierra Leone Gazette* on March 25, 1964, amends the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as follows:

SECOND SCHEDULE
Exemptions from Import Duty

Para. 25. Delete – Buoys, chains anchors and sinkers for mooring vessels.
Para. 28. Building materials:
Delete sub-paragraphs:
(a) cement, Portland, and similar cements for building purposes.
(c) lumber, i.e. timber roughly sawn but not otherwise worked.
Sub-paragraph (d) substitute for the words 'Nails and washers' the words 'Roofing nails and washers'.
Para. 61. Delete.

Note:

The effect of these amendments is that the items deleted are no longer exempt from import duty but are subject to the rates of duty shown against them under the appropriate headings in the revised list of import duties published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 10 (page 811). In addition the provision for the importation free of duty of materials required for the construction of a certain wharf and shipping installation (para. 61) has been deleted.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Customs duty changes

A DECREE dated November 8, 1963, which was published in Conakry, modifies the customs entry duties of the Guinea tariff.

The following are particulars of the changes:

Tariff Number	Customs duty
02-01 to 02-06	40%
04-01 to 04-03	20%
04-04 to 04-06	50%
11-01 to 11-09	15%
12-01 to 12-07 D	30%
12-07 E	10 francs per kilogramme
12-08 to 12-10	30%
13-01 to 13-03	30%
15-07 A to 15-07 BZ	25%
17-01	20%
17-04 to 17-05	50%
18-06	50%
19-08	50%
20-01 to 20-07	50%
24-02 C	30% + 1,000 per kilogramme
24-02 D	40% + 1 franc per cigarette
25-01 A to 25-01 B	10%
25-09 to 25-32	25%
27-10 A 1 b	22 francs per litre
27-10 A 3	5 francs per litre
A 5	15 francs per litre
B 1	12 francs per litre
27-10 B 2 and B 3	30%
27-10 B 4	10%
27-10 B 5 to 27-12	30%
31-01 to 31-05	10%
32-05 A to 32-13	35%
33-06 A	50%
33-06 B	70%
34-01 A and B	60%
34-02 A and B	35%
34-05	40%
34-06	40%
36-06	5 francs
37-01 to 37-08	50%
39-01 to 39-06	25%
39-07	55%
40-01 to 40-04	20%
40-05 to 40-06	35%
40-07 to 40-10	45%
40-11 to 40-14	50%
43-01 to 43-04	50%
44-15 to 44-18	20%
48-01 B to 48-07	30%
48-13 to 48-21	40%
49-03	10%
49-05	10%
49-06	30%
49-09 and 49-10	40%
50-07	35%
50-08 to 50-10	40%

(*Continued on next page*)

British trade correspondent in the Gambia

MR. G. M. P. VAL-PHATTY has been appointed British Trade Correspondent in the Gambia. Correspondence should be addressed to: Mr. Val-Phatty, British Trade Correspondent in the Gambia, P.O. Box 333, Bathurst, Gambia.

Tariff Number	Customs duty
51-03 and 51-04	40%
53-10 to 53-13	40%
57-06 to 57-07	25%
57-09 to 57-12	30%
58-01 to 58-10	50%
60-01 to 60-06	55%
61-01 to 61-11	60%
62-01	45%
62-02	55%
63-01	50%
63-02	35%
64-01 to 64-06	50%
65-03 to 65-07	60%
66-01	50%
66-02	50%
66-03	60%
67-01 to 67-05	60%
69-01 to 69-10	30%
69-11 to 69-12	50%
69-13	70%
70-05	40%
70-06 to 70-08	50%
70-09	50%
70-10 to 70-12	40%
70-13 to 70-16	50%
71-16	70%
73-23 and 73-24	45%
73-36 to 73-40	45%
74-03 to 74-10	25%
74-17 to 74-19	45%
75-02 to 75-04	25%
75-06	40%
76-01 to 76-07	25%
76-08 to 76-16	30%
82-01	25%
82-02	35%
82-03 to 82-15	40%
83-01 and 83-02	35%
83-03 to 83-08	45%
83-09 to 83-12	50%
83-13	30%
83-14	50%
83-15	35%
84-06 A	45%
84-06 C	45%
84-06 E 2	45%
84-12 to 84-13	50%
84-15 A	50%
84-15 B	15%
84-15 C and D	50%
84-17	35%
84-20 A	40%
84-20 B 1 and B 2	20%
84-20 B 3 to D	45%
84-40 B	40%
84-41 A, B and C	40%
84-51 to 84-55	40%
84-62 to 84-65	40%
85-01	10%
85-02 to 85-04	45%
85-05	25%
85-06 to 85-10	50%
85-11	10%
85-12 to 85-22	50%
85-23 A	10%
85-23 B	30%
85-24	50%
85-25 A	10%
85-25 B to 85-27	30%
85-28	50%
87-02 A	45%
87-02 B	35%
87-04 to 87-09	45%
87-10	30%
87-12	45%
87-13	45%
90-01 to 90-05	45%
90-07 A to 90-07 C	50%
90-08 A to 90-10	50%
90-11 and 90-12	30%
90-13	50%
90-14	30%
90-15 to 90-20	40%
90-21	15%
90-22 to 90-29	40%
91-01 to 91-11	50%
92-01 to 92-13	50%
96-01 to 96-06	40%
97-01 to 97-05	45%
97-06 to 97-07	30%
97-08	45%
98-01 to 98-02	50%
98-03 to 98-06	30%
98-07 to 98-09	50%
98-11 to 98-16	50%

Inquiries regarding this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E 13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import control

DETAILS WERE PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 20, 1963 (pages 1390-1392) of the South African Import Control Regulations for 1964.

Government Notice R.501, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of April 3, sets out the following amendments to these Regulations:

Paragraph 1 (Free list)
The items for yarn, threads and twists, man-made staple fibres and printed books, pamphlets, etc., are amended to read:

Description	Customs Tariff No.
Yarns, threads and twists, excluding the following:	Ex 76
(i) any yarn of wool, synthetic or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, single or plied, dyed or undyed, bleached or unbleached, prepared on cones, hanks, skeins, balls, etc., for use as hand-knitting yarn for retail sale;	Ex 77 Ex 78 Ex 79
(ii) sewing threads and twists containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in units of more than 300 yards;	Ex 80
(iii) man-made polyamide filament yarn not for retail sale.	
Man-made staple fibres	Ex 78
Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets; newspapers and periodicals; printed or manuscript music; printers' proofs	284

Paragraph 2 (Raw materials, plant and equipment)
The following is deleted:
Capital plant and equipment, excluding those mentioned in paragraph 5.

Paragraph 4, Group B (Consumer goods)
The following is deleted:
Foreign unauthorized prints of any copyright works the importation of which is prohibited; magazines and periodical publications of a class or kind embracing science fiction, fantastic stories, screen, detective, sex, western, love and true or confession stores and similar publications; publications commonly known as 'comics'; publications which present the narrative mainly in pictorial form; and back numbers of magazines and periodical publications of whatsoever nature, shipped on a date more than two months from the date of issue.

Paragraph 5 (Restricted List)
The items for pipes, piping and tubes, pipe fittings and watermeters only are deleted and replaced by:

Description	Customs Tariff No.
Pipes, piping and tubes	Ex 134 (1), (7)
Pipe fittings, viz.:	134 (1) (a) (i), (ii), (g) (i), (ii), (iv)
(i) black malleable cast iron;	
(ii) galvanized malleable cast iron:	
(iii) cocks, taps and valves, viz., hose and toilet bibcocks, plain; pillar and stop cocks; bath, handbasin, shower and sink water-mixers; shower units; tanklocking cocks; ball valves; gate or sluice valves for use with pipes of an internal diameter not exceeding 8 inches.	

Note
Yarn containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton in units of more than 300 yards has been restored to the free list of goods importable without permit, and polyamide filament yarn of less than 250 denier has been removed from the list. The amendments to the books and periodicals items in paragraphs 1 and 4 are in conformity with the Publications and Entertainments Act, 1963.

It is understood that importers of capital plant and equipment will receive permits for their full reasonable requirements, provided such plant and equipment are not manufactured or cannot be manufactured economically in South Africa. The amendment to item 134 in paragraph 5 is to clarify the items which have been retained on the restricted list.

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.441, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 26, sets out the following amendments to the Republic's customs tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty in these instances.

Tariff Item	Goods	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
213	Acids: By the substitution, for paragraphs (d) and (e), of the following paragraphs:			
	(d) Chromic	—	15%	—
	(e) Salicylic	—	15%	35%
		with a minimum of		
		per lb. —	—	25
	(f) Acetylsalicylic	—	15%	35%
		with a minimum of		
		per lb. —	—	25
	(g) Others, n.e.s.	—	15%	20%
224	Pharmaceutical products, n.e.s.: (d) (ii) Acetylsalicylic acid, not provided for under paragraphs (c) and (e)	—	15%	—
	By the deletion of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (d).			

Imposition of ordinary dumping duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R.443 and R.444, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 26 impose, as from that date, ordinary dumping duty in addition to any other duty payable thereon, on the undermentioned goods which are imported into the Republic from or originate in the territories mentioned hereunder. In

(*Continued on next page*)

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

the case of salicylic and acetylsalicylic acid the dumping duty imposed also applies to these goods when imported under rebate of duty facilities:

Tariff Item	Goods	Territories
213 (e)	Salicylic acid	France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
213 (f)	Acetylsalicylic acid	France, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
239 (10)	Pentaerythritol, excluding di- or tri-pentaerythritol.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.456, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of March 26, amends the Second Schedule to the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
491	Industry for the manufacture of clothing other than shirts, collars, pyjamas, nightdresses, knitted apparel, waterproof clothing and clothing of real or imitation fur:	
	(1) (a) For the manufacture of women's, girls', men's and boys' clothing, the following:	
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (vi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:	
	(vi) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured or interlinings):	
	(A) For the manufacture of swimwear	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½c. per square yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 42½c. per square yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' outerwear (excluding swimwear, blouses, nurses' uniforms, overalls and maternity smocks)	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (xvi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:	
	(xvi) Unprinted woven fabrics containing in their composition cotton or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, in respect of which no single fibre taken separately, or rayon and cellulose acetate or wool and hair taken together, exceeds 50% by weight except in the case of cotton which shall constitute less than 50% by weight excluding: Pocketings, linings and interlinings; Fabrics weighing more than 3·75 oz. per yard and of a free-on-board value exceeding 54c. per yard; Worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight, of wool or hair or mixtures of wool and hair; and Fabrics containing 15% or more by weight, of wool and weighing 6·6 oz. or more per square yard, for the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing:	
	(A) For the manufacture of swimwear	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 90c. per lb., for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 90c. per lb., for the manufacture of outerwear (excluding swimwear and women's and girls' blouses)	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (xx) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:	
	(xx) Unprinted woven fabrics containing 50% or more by weight of cotton (excluding fabrics in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave, plush or pile fabrics and fabrics with a permanent embossed finish):	
	(A) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of swimwear	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' outerwear (excluding swimwear, blouses, uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks)	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	By the substitution for sub-paragraph (xxi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the following sub-paragraph:	
	(xxi) Unprinted woven fabrics containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in a plain weave or in a twill or sateen weave (excluding calico, drill, twill and sateen), plush or pile fabrics and unprinted fabrics with a permanent embossed finish:	
	(A) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of swimwear	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(B) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' blouses	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(C) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, for the manufacture of women's and girls' outer clothing (excluding swimwear, blouses, uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks)	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
493	Shirt, collar and pyjama suit manufacturing industries:	
	By the substitution, for paragraph (5), of the following paragraph:	
	(5) Calico, drill, twill and sateen of a free-on-board price not exceeding 20c. per yard, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	(A) Raised on one or on both sides, for the manufacture of pyjama suits:	
	Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty.
	Liable to the intermediate or maximum duties	The whole duty less 625c. per 1,000 yards.
	(B) Woven wholly or partly from coloured yarns in such a manner as to form checks or stripes:	
	Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty.
	Liable to the intermediate or maximum duties	The whole duty less 625c. per 1,000 yards.
	By the substitution, for paragraph (6), of the following paragraph:	
	(6) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured), of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	(A) Raised on one or on both sides, for the manufacture of pyjama suits	The whole duty.
	(B) Woven wholly or partly of coloured yarns in such a manner as to form checks or stripes	The whole duty.
	(C) Other, of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½c. per square yard	The whole duty.
	By the substitution, for paragraph (14), of the following paragraph:	
	(14) Woven unprinted fabrics (excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures thereof) containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:	
	(A) Wholly of man-made fibre and of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(B) Other	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
507	Nightdress manufacturing industry:	
	By the substitution, for paragraph (5), of the following paragraph:	
	(5) Calico, drill, twill and sateen, raised on one or on both sides (not being khaki-coloured), containing 50% or more by weight of cotton and of a free-on-board price not exceeding 20c. per yard:	
	Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty.
	Liable to the intermediate or maximum duties	The whole duty less 625c. per 1,000 yards.
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (6), of the following sub-paragraph:	
	(6) (a) Calico, drill, twill and sateen (not being khaki-coloured), containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:	
	(A) Raised on one or both sides, of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard	The whole duty.
	(B) Other, of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½c. per square yard	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the substitution, for paragraph (12), of the following paragraph:	
	(12) Woven unprinted fabrics (excluding interlinings and worsted fabrics containing not less than 30% by weight of wool or hair or mixtures thereof) containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:	
	(A) Wholly of man-made fibre and of a free-on-board price exceeding 20c. per yard	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(B) Other, raised on one or both sides	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(C) Other	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.

LEBANON

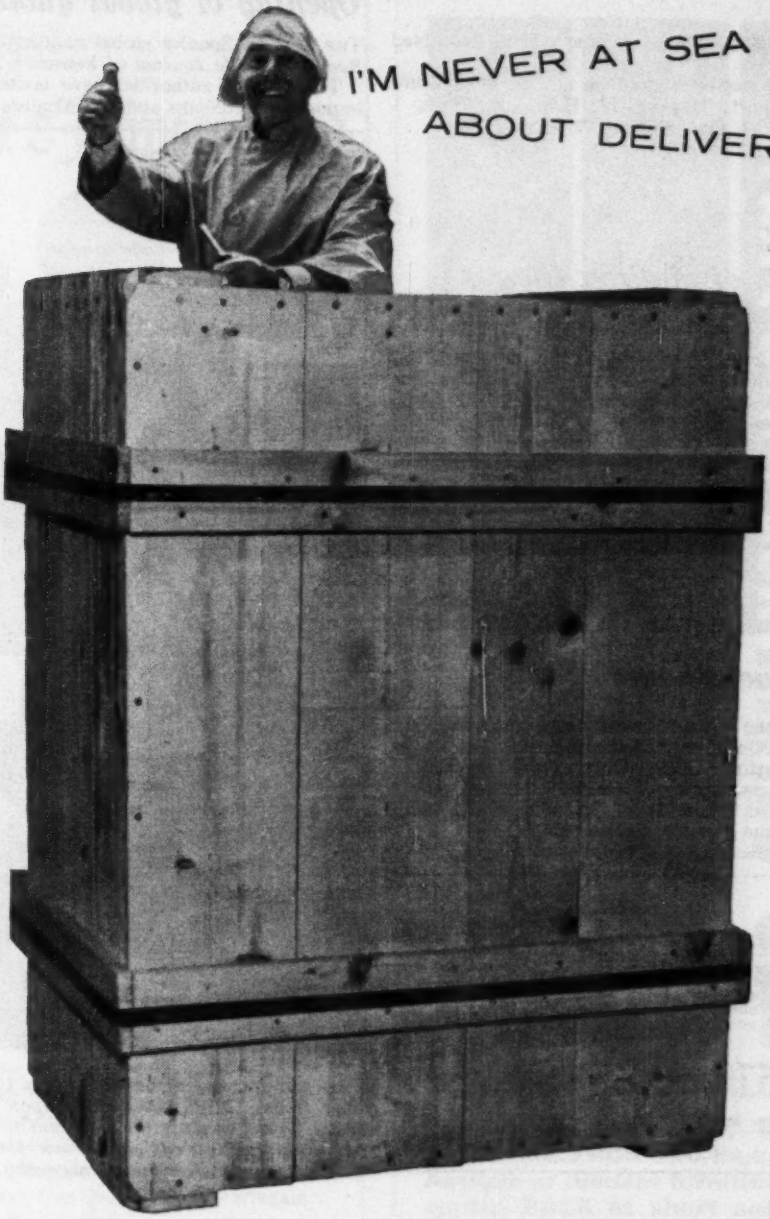
Duty on sugar raised

THE LEBANESE authorities have announced that the rates of duty on sugar have been raised to 12 piastres per kilogramme of white sugar and 2 piastres per kilogramme of brown sugar.

Gifts for distribution to the poor

THE LEBANESE authorities have also announced that certain goods and items imported as gifts for distribution to poor people through

(*Continued on page 884*)



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Goodwill is lost when goods arrive late. How to avoid it? If you've got shipments for South Africa send them by Union-Castle and get them there on time every time. It's the fastest and most reliable service going that way. Union-Castle mail-ships leave from Southampton *every Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m.*—arrive Cape Town only 13½ days later. Goods of all shapes and sizes can go Union-Castle. Any more deliveries for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London or Durban?

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NAME ..... BLOCK LETTERS

....

LEBANON continued

approved benevolent organizations and societies will be exempted from customs duty.

All inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, E.C.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2357).

ITALY

Duties on imports of pig-iron from non-EEC countries

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT in a decree which came into effect on March 18, 1964, gave effect to the Recommendation of the European Coal and Steel Community on imports of foundry pig-iron from non-EEC countries (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 7, 1964, page 313). Haematite pig-iron with a manganese content of 1·5 per cent or less (7301 B II) and phosphorous pig-iron with a silicon content of 1 per cent or more (7301 C II) will until December 31, 1965, bear an alternative specific duty of 7 United States dollars (Accounting Units) per ton.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Customs tariff amendments

THE IRISH REPUBLIC Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 143) (Miscellaneous Customs Duties) Order, 1964. The effect of the Order which came into operation on March 10, amends certain headings of the Customs and Excise Tariff, i.e. Nos. 39.07, 48.01, 48.07, 83.06 and 98.01 and the Notes to Chapter 82.

The Tariff headings as amended, read as follows:

	Licensing Provision	Rates of Duty		
		Full	Preferential	Special Preferential
Sub-heading No. 39.07 (*T*):				
Polyethylene film of a thickness not exceeding five thousandths of an inch, including such film in the form of tubes obtained by sealing but excluding artificial sausage casings	(a)	37½%	37½%	25%
Sub-heading No. 48.01 (*A*) 1:				
Paper felt in rolls and exceeding seventy inches in width	(a)	6d. per sq. yd.	6d. per sq. yd.	6d. per sq. yd.
Sub-heading No. 48.07 (*E*):				
Paper felt exceeding seventy inches in width, in rolls	(a)	6d. per sq. yd.	6d. per sq. yd.	6d. per sq. yd.

SPAIN

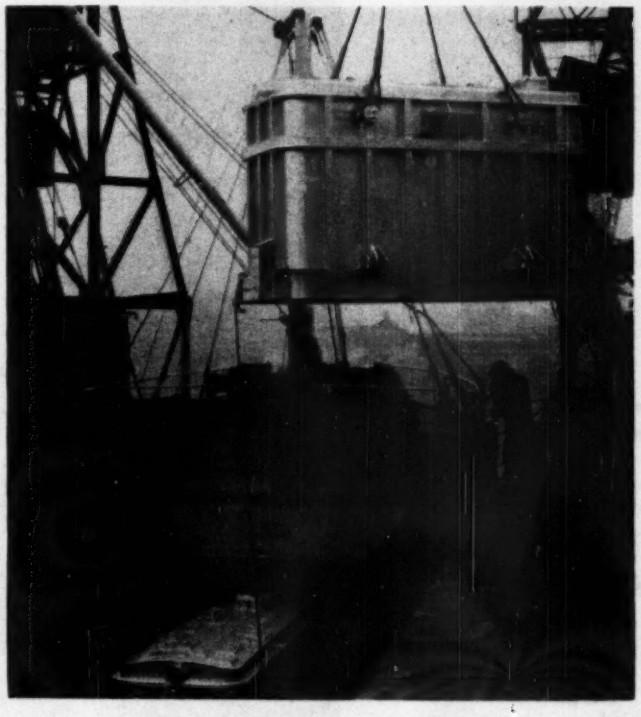
Opening of global quotas

THE LIST OF Spanish global quotas for 1964 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, pages 430 and 431.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quota:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
67	Toys, games and articles for recreation	Pesetas 15,000,000	May 2

Transformers for the Middle East



Two transformers manufactured by C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., at their Heaton Works, Newcastle upon Tyne, being loaded at Newcastle Docks recently for shipment to the Government of Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water for use in the development of Kuwait's power distribution network.

	Licensing Provision	Full	Preferential	Special Preferential	Import List No.	Statistical Key Description	Unit of quantity
Tariff Heading No. 83.06:							
Statuettes and other ornaments of a kind used indoors, of base metal:							
(A) Ash-trays of non-ferrous metal; articles of non-ferrous metal suitable for domestic or household use	(a)	60%	60%	40%	694-81	Specify article	Cwt.
(B) Other:							
(1) Articles suitable for domestic use, of wrought iron	(a)	45%	45%	30%			
(2) Other	—	Free	Free	Free			
Sub-heading No. 98.01 (*C*):							
(C) Metal cuff links	(a)	45%	45%	30%	868-53	Other	Value
(D) Other	—	Free	Free	Free	868-51	Studs	Value
					868-52	Buttons and button blanks	Gross
					868-53	Other	Value

The above duties are subject to the two cuts of one-tenth each made in the Irish industrial tariff on January 1, 1963, and January 1, 1964.

Deletion of Notes 5 and 6 to Chapter 82

It will have been noted that heretofore, in the case of a set of articles which come within Chapter 82, and containers therefor, classification was determined by reference to Chapter Notes 3 and 4 whereas duty status was in accordance with Notes 5 and 6. This situation has now been simplified and both classification and duty status are governed henceforth by Notes 3 and 4.

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„ (Airport)	Queen's Building	'STONJOHN'
„ „	Bldg. III, Northern Area	„
MANCHESTER	Corn Exchange Buildings	'STONWIN'
„ (Airport)	Building 55	'AIRSTONWIN'
LIVERPOOL	Orleans House	'WINGATE'
NEWCASTLE	65 Quayside	'NEWINJOHN'
SOUTHAMPTON	18 Canute Road	'WINSTON'
GLASGOW	20 Renfield Street, C.2	'GATEWIN'
„ (Airport)	Building 66, Renfrew	„
LEICESTER	15 Rutland Street	'LEWINJOHN'
LEEDS	Yeadon Airport	'GATEJOHN'
HARWICH	21 Garland Road	'JOHNSTON'
PARIS	8 Rue D'Enghien	'JOHNWIN'
„ (Airport)	Aerogare Fret Orly	'WINGAIR'
HAVRE	7 Rue des Drapiers	'JOHNGATE'
TORONTO	217 Bay Street	'STONGATE'
„ (Airport)	Air Cargo Building	'WINGAIR'
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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Common agricultural policy — milk and milk products, beef and veal and rice markets

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* dated February 27, 1964, contains the text of three regulations instituting a common agricultural policy for milk and milk products, beef and veal, and rice in the European Economic Community.

Under the regulations, due to come into force on July 1, 1964, customs duties will be replaced by a system of levies both as regards trade within the Community and imports from non-member countries for milk and milk products (excluding fresh milk or cream, not concentrated or sweetened, for which a further regulation is to be laid down to be brought into force by December 1, 1965, at the latest) and rice. For beef and veal customs duties will continue to be the principal charge against imports by EEC countries. The Regulation, however, provides as regards imports from non-member countries a timetable for the application of the Common Tariff by January 1, 1970.

For imports from non-member countries of frozen meat derived from domestic animals of the bovine species Member States, whose customs duties on these imports are less than the Common Tariff, are to apply a duty of 17·5 per cent from July 1, 1964, and the Common Tariff rate of 20 per cent from April 1, 1965. There is also provision in certain circumstances for an additional levy to be charged on calves, adult cattle and fresh, chilled or frozen meat when the import price plus the customs duty determined on the basis of the rate ruling on the most representative markets in non-member countries for these products falls below the 'guide' price laid down for each Member State of the Community.

In general with the coming into force of these Regulations quantitative restrictions on imports are to be eliminated although import certificates may be necessary.

Details of the products concerned can be obtained from, and the French text of the Regulations may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

In due course translations of these Regulations will be published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Tariffs in the EEC

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* of April 2, contains the texts of two Decisions taken by the Council of the European Economic Community to temporarily reduce the Common Tariff applicable to the following products:

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff
38·07	Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite terpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpinol):	
	A. Gum spirits of terpentine	3% until December 31, 1964.
	B. Other	
38.08	Rosin and resin acids, and derivatives thereof other than ester gums included in heading No. 39·05; rosin spirit and rosin oils:	
	A. Rosin (including the products known as 'brais resineux')	3·5% until December 31, 1964.
ex 39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:	
	A. Of regenerated cellulose:	
	Regenerated cellulose strip of an actual width exceeding 5 mm. slightly twisted and then compressed and not flattened	10% until December 31, 1966.

Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No. 96/63 Fixing the supplementary amount provided for in Articles 7 and 8 of the Council's Regulation No. 20. Price 1s. 0d.

Regulation No. 114/63 To reduce the amount of the levies in relation to third countries on pigs and certain cuts of pig meat for imports during November 1963. Price 5d.

NORWAY

Tariff amendments

THE FOLLOWING is a list of tariff changes which became effective on January 1, 1964. The Norwegian sub-headings to certain of the tariff numbers have also been altered, and in these cases, the old number is shown. Where goods are eligible for EFTA tariff treatment, the current EFTA rates of duty are given.

The unavoidable delay in publishing these details is regretted.

Tariff No.	Old Tariff No.	Commodity	Old Rate of Duty	Duty from January 1, 1964
08.01 210		Bananas: Fresh	Kr. 6·66 per 100 kg.	Free
250		Dried		
		Fruit provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or other preservative solutions:		
08.11 011	0811 001	Citrus fruit	Kr. 0·40 per kg.	Free
	005		Kr. 2·66 per 100 kg.	
08.11 012	0811 006	Cherries and morellas	Kr. 1·00 per kg.	No change
08.11 013	0811 007	Apricots and peaches	Kr. 0·08 per kg.	No change
08.11 019	0811 004	Other	Kr. 1·60 per kg.	Kr. 0·60 per kg
	009		Kr. 0·60 per kg.	
09.01 100		Unroasted coffee	Kr. 0·20 per kg.	Free
09.01 400		Coffee husks and skins	Kr. 0·20 per kg.	Free
09.02 000		Tea	Kr. 2·00 per kg.	Free
18.02 000		Cocoa shells, husks, skins and waste	Kr. 0·16 per kg.	Free
70.08 A		Ground toughened or laminated glass	Kr. 0·36 per kg.	Temporarily Free*
76.02 301		Bars and rods of aluminium	Free	6% *ad val.*
309		Angles, shapes and sections of aluminium		(EFTA – Free)
		Wrought plates, sheets and strips of aluminium:		
76.03 001		Discs	Free	6% *ad val.* (EFTA – Free)
002		Corrugated sheets	Free	No change
009		Other	Free	6% *ad val.* (EFTA – Free)
85.21 991	(New sub-heading)	Parts for mounted piezo-electric crystals	—	20% *ad val.* (EFTA – 8% *ad val.*)
85.21 999	(New sub-heading)	Other parts	—	Kr. 2·80 per kg. (EFTA – Kr. 1·12 per kg.)
88.04 000		Parachutes, parts and accessories	30% *ad val.*	Free
90.17		Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances	Free, 10% *ad val.* and 15% *ad val.*	Free
98.05 100		Pencils	13% *ad val.*	25% *ad val.* (EFTA – 5·2% *ad val.*)

(*This is a continuation of a temporary arrangement)

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

BENELUX

Renewal of trade agreements

A NOTICE published in the Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting* No. 14 of April 1, 1964, summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at April 1, 1964.

In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. In addition, the following agreements are still valid:

Country	Validity of Agreement
Austria	April 1, 1964 – March 31, 1965
Bulgaria	January 1, 1964 – December 31, 1964
Denmark	December 1, 1963 – November 30, 1964
Israel	September 1, 1963 – August 31, 1964
Japan	Entered into force permanently on April 10, 1962
Norway	May 1, 1963 – April 30, 1964
Portugal	October 1, 1963 – September 30, 1964
Rumania	October 1, 1963 – September 30, 1964
Spain	April 15, 1963 – April 14, 1964
Sweden	March 1, 1964 – February 28, 1965
Switzerland	April 1, 1964 – March 31, 1965
Yugoslavia	July 1, 1963 – June 30, 1964

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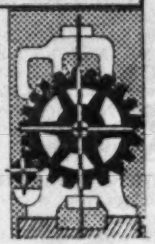

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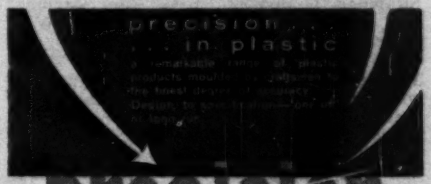

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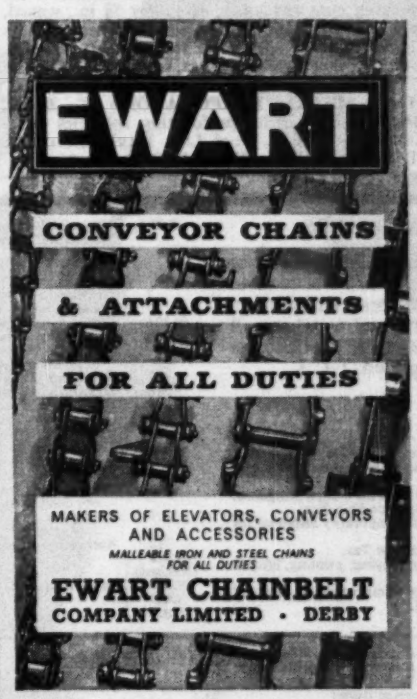

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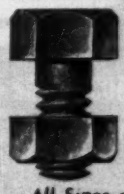

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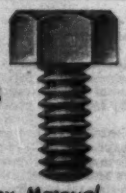

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CUSTOMS NOTICES OF INTEREST TO EXPORTERS

THE following Public Notices issued to H.M. Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory, and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

GENERAL

Notice No.	
49	Temporary importations: International Co-operation.
77E	Purchase Tax – Exports.
106	Temporary exportation of samples by British commercial travellers.
113	Scale of charges for the special attendance of an Officer of Customs and Excise given at the request of a merchant or trader.
118	Samples required for the purpose of promoting exports from the United Kingdom: admission without payment of Customs Duty and/or Purchase Tax.
206	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax for goods temporarily imported for process or repair and subsequent re-exportation.
207	Reimported goods: relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
215	Relief from Customs Duty and Purchase Tax on importations of goods intended for export which are not otherwise eligible for relief.
427	Declaration of value on Customs export documents.
S.N.6	Notice to Passengers (Exchange Control and Export Licensing).

*Notice to Exporters – Exchange Control (issued by H.M. Treasury).
*Also obtainable from any bank.

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
131	Sugar Act, 1956. Composite goods containing sugar or molasses. Procedure following a change in rate of surcharge, etc., under the Act.
171	Drawback on hydrocarbon oil used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of goods not containing hydrocarbon oil.
172	Drawback on hydrocarbon oils.
218	Drawback on certain imported goods exported without change of state.
219	Drawback on certain exported goods manufactured from imported materials on which duty has been paid.
220	Drawback on silk and man-made fibres.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer as an alternative to examination on the quay.
278	Drawback on tea, sugar, invert sugar, liquid glucose, cocoa, cocoa butter, coffee and composite goods, chargeable with duty under The Import Duties Act, 1958.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Authorization of signatories to drawback claims.
S.B.1 (Revised), S.B.2, S.B.3, S.B.4	Sugar Act, 1956. Distribution Repayments (issued by the Sugar Board).

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
– final (Q)	10 April 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Transport and motor trades (A)	This week
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	27 Mar. 1964
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
New companies registered (M)	20 Mar. 1964
Property companies	20 Dec. 1963
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	27 Mar. 1964
Production, exports and orders (M)	27 Mar. 1964
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	3 April 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	10 April 1964
Registrations of films (A)	28 Feb. 1964
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	14 Feb. 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	This week
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	10 April 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	27 Mar. 1964
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	10 April 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
Business (M)	This week
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	31 Jan. 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	27 Mar. 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	27 Mar. 1964
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	27 Mar. 1964
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	15 Nov. 1963
Motor trades (A)	This week
Passenger movement to and from UK (Q)	3 April 1964
Pensions funds:	
Assets (A)	26 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	3 April 1964
Retail prices index (M)	27 Mar. 1964
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	3 April 1964
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	10 April 1964
Retail (M)	This week
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Man-made fibres production (M)	3 April 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool and cotton output (M)	This week
Tourist traffic (M)	14 Feb. 1964
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc. *Subject*	*Last Published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 Jan. 1964
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	21 Feb. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	31 Jan. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1963
United States Consular Offices in the UK	21 July 1961

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400 Kilos	6/7	4/6	32%
500 Kilos	6/1	4/1	32%
1000 Kilos	6/1	3/9	38%

Commodity #4702: New specific commodity classification for machines for processing metal, textile, plastic, wood, stone, leather hides, food, beverages, metal hand tools, manufacturing and construction machinery, etc., etc. *Applies in both directions.

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	Old Rate*	New Rate*	You Save
45 Kilos	13/7	6/6	52%
100 Kilos	9/4	6/2	33%
200 Kilos	7/11	6/2	21%
300 Kilos	7/2	6/2	14%
400 Kilos	6/7	6/2	6%
500 Kilos	6/1	5/5	11%

Commodity #6002: Addition of chemicals to specific commodity classification which now includes: chemicals, medicines, cosmetics, perfumes and plastics, etc. *Applies in both directions.

SAVE up to 56% on computer punchcards
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	Old Rate*	New Rate*	You Save
200 Kilos	7/11	3/6	56%
300 Kilos	7/2	3/6	52%
400 Kilos	6/7	3/6	47%
500 Kilos	6/1	3/6	43%

Commodity #4317: Addition of punchcards to the commodity description of supplies for electronic data storage-processing machines, digital and analog computers, consisting only of punchcards and/or tape. *Applies in both directions.

SAVE up to 60% on blankets and carpeting
between London and New York

	Old Rate*	New Rate*	You Save
45 Kilos	13/7	5/5	60%
100 Kilos	9/4	5/5	42%
200 Kilos	7/11	5/5	31%
300 Kilos	7/2	5/5	25%
400 Kilos	6/7	5/5	19%
500 Kilos	6/1	4/4	29%

Commodity #2196: New commodities added to general textile category include: bed sheets, pillowcases, blankets, table linen, carpeting. *Applies in both directions.

SAVE up to 53% on electrical appliances
from London to New York

	Old Rate	New Rate*	You Save
45 Kilos	13/7	6/4	53%
100 Kilos	9/4	5/2	45%
200 Kilos	7/11	3/9	53%
300 Kilos	7/2	3/9	47%
500 Kilos	6/1	3/6	42%
1000 Kilos	6/1	3/4	45%

Commodity #4416: New 100 Kilo and 200 Kilo weight breaks plus rate reduction on automobile radios, dictation machines, hearing aids, records, recording tape and wire; radio, TV, phonograph and sound recording sets, including combinations thereof; electrical appliances, not elsewhere stated: and parts thereof. *Applies in both directions.

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